The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.

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DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
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No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community.
Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY

SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

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MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
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H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,'72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on handand for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
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nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

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PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

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Office corner of Fifth and Washington Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

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PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO

Original Poetry.

A Landscape.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

I stood upon a precipice,
That overhangs "Blue Juniata's" tide,
Whose base the pearly wavelets kiss
As oceanward her current glides.

The sun's meridian lustre fell
Sublimely on the tranquil scene,
The sunny hill, the dewy dell,
Alike were robed in garb of green.

The farmer left his weary toil,
And to his midday meal repaired;
The ripening product of his soil
Gave promise of a rich reward.

The cattle in the pasture grazed
Upon the river's sandy bank,
And eagerly their lips they laved
As from its crystal stream they drank.

The distant mountain, rising high,
Whose summit cleaves the pendant veil,
But dim my searching view descried,
Commingling with the ether pale.

Reluctantly my steps I turned
And homeward took my weary way,
But on my memory's vision burned
The landscape that before me lay.

The Story-Teller.

THE WESTERN COUSIN.

Mrs. Montague, opening the door of her sewing-room, where her two daughters and niece were stitching busily upon finery for the forthcoming ball, presented an unmistakable vision of a matron very much annoyed, not to say out of temper. In her hand she held an open letter, which she had just finished reading.

Irene, the older sister, spoke first.

"From father?" she said, pointing to the letter.

"Yes. Your father will be at home on the fourteenth, in time for dear Clara's ball; but—I never was so vexed in my life—he is going to bring Charles Easton with him."

"Who is Charles Easton, Aunt Ella?" Clara West asked, looking up from her work, and revealing a very beautiful face, of classic regularity of features, with large, violet eyes and a profusion of short, auburn curls clustering above the broad brow.

"No relation to *us*, my dear," said Mrs. Montague. A cousin of the girls on their father's side. He is one of Mr. Montague's sister's sons, and was born in Illinois twenty-three years ago, moved out farther and farther West, as his father speculated more and more in land, until now he is settled in Minnesota. You may imagine him, Clara, when I tell you he has never been east of his birthplace in his life."

"A nice addition to a ball to which all the aristocracy of G—— have been invited," said Lois, the younger daughter, speaking for the first time. "I suppose he will wear homespun, out in the fashion of sixty years ago. I have a vivid recollection of my uncle Easton, in his butternut suit, as he appeared here ten years ago, and could not talk of anything else but 'my boy Charles.'"

"Well, my boy Charles is coming now," said her mother, "and your father will expect us to make as much fuss over him as if he was heir to the throne of Russia. I will see about his room."

In the meantime, as fast as steam would bring him, the unwelcomed guest was speeding across the iron road to G—— with his uncle Montague.

Mr. Montague, a tall, powerful man, past sixty, was a rare combination of the physical development of a Western farmer, which he had been until past thirty, and shrewd mental activity of a city merchant, which he had been for the last thirty years. A man of ample means, he drew a large proportion of his income from speculations in Western land, conducted under the management of his brother-in-law, John Easton, and made yearly trips to the land of the setting sun to look after his investments.

During this last visit he had been much pleased with his nephew Charles, and had proposed to him to make a trip to G——, stopping at some of the large cities on the journey eastward, where the young man's own native good sense and tact had taken note of city manners and had replenished his trunk with garments of the fashion of the season.

"By Jove!" was Mr. Montague's exclamation, as he opened a daily paper, and jerked himself up from the easy posture he had assumed in the seat of a car just crawling out of a New York depot.

"What is it?" Charles asked, looking down from his superior stature.

"It is the fourteenth," was the reply.

"Well?"

All at once, Mr. Montague remembered it was the day of the ball, as he said to Charles, "which your aunt is going to give to her neice, Miss Clara West, to celebrate her coming of age, and also coming into possession of a neat hundred thousand dollars."

"And we won't be there. I should be out of my element altogether, I presume."

"Not a bit, boy, not a bit. Let me see. This train is due at G—— by nine. I'll tell you what we will do. We will go to the hotel, and put ourselves into dress-coats and white kids, and go to the house when the later guests arrive. You'll have an early chance to air that new dress suit you got at B——'s."

Mrs. Montague heard the mantel clock chime the half hour between ten and eleven with a sensation of unbounded relief. The ball, upon whose preparation she had spent many days, and drawn heavily upon Mr. Montague's bank account promised to be a success. Already her large rooms were filled with the cream of G—— society, and these girls, in stylish and becoming costumes, were the belles of the evening.

Clara West was smiling graciously upon the son and heir of the Montagues, Walter, and raising his mamma's hopes of a match upon which her heart was set; and, best of all, there was no sign of the coming of the Western savage.

"They could not have come on the nine o'clock train," thought the matron, "or they would be here by this time. Once get the ball over, and I do not care so much about the backwoodsman. Indeed, I imagine he will be a good foil for the elegance of my Walter."

As the thought passed through her busy brain "my Walter," with his cousin Clara upon his arm, left the crowded room to find cooler air in the wide hall, and encountered at the door her father and a stranger, at whom the dapper little dandy gazed in half envious astonishment.

Walter, small, dark and dainty, dressed in the extreme of fashion, certainly presented a strong contrast to the young giant looking down upon him. Tall, fully two inches above the regulation six feet, broad shouldered, and perfectly proportioned, with large, brown eyes, blonde hair and whiskers, and clear complexion, young Easton looked like some Norse warrior newly sprung to life. His tailor had possessed sufficient discrimination to tone his garments down to an easy fit of his grand proportions, and while they were handsome and becoming, they avoided the dandyism of extreme fashion.

But it must be admitted the stranger was decidedly shy. Thrown suddenly into a sea of beauty and fashion, finding himself towering above the heads of the entire company and all eyes turned upon him, he felt his face crimsoning with confusion, his hands and feet seemed to swell to twice their usual size, and he would have given all he possessed for a good excuse to run away.

The introduction to his aunt and cousins did not mend matters. They but thinly disguised their reluctance to welcome him, and after the merest civilities of greeting left him to himself. Mr. Montague was surrounded by old family friends in a moment, and supposing his family would entertain his nephew had also deserted him.

Charles stood at one end of the large rooms looking down the long line of handsomely dressed guests moving gracefully to one of the most inspiring waltzes of the band, feeling interested and amused, yet hurt at his chilling reception, when a low, sweet voice spoke his name, and he started and looked round, too see Clara West's beautiful face beside him.

"You and I are both strangers here," she said, with a wish to put him at his ease, and if possible to make some amends for the rudeness of her aunt and cousins, and I imagined you felt lonesome as well as myself."

"Scarcely lonesome," he answered, smiling, "but very much out of place. Our Minnesota halls have more of the social element, I imagine, Miss West; or perhaps it is because I know every face in the room, there."

"Do you live at Minneapolis?"

"No. We are country folks compared to the people of Minneapolis or St. Paul. My home is a large farm-house, nearly half a mile from any other habitation and four miles from the nearest village. But we cheerfully drive four miles for a merry-making."

Questions skillfully put soon roused the young farmer's pride in his Western home, and he gave eloquent descriptions of the scenery, the hunting, the bitter winters, when the snow lay piled upon the ground, in an atmosphere so clear and dry that one could walk miles in moccasins and not feel any moisture under foot. He told his listener of the hunting expeditions the young men joined in, and Clara found her own pulses quickening as he described some of the wild scenes and hair-breadth escapes of his adventurous life. Suddenly he pulled himself up with a short laugh.

"I am wearying you," he said.

"No, you are not," she answered, truly; "you must tell me more another time."

"Might I venture to ask you to waltz?" he said. "I cannot see any difference in this step and ours."

Without hesitation Clara put her little hand upon his shoulder, and with a graceful movement he led her to the floor. She was surprised to find the tall grand figure could move so easily as Walter's own, while the strong arm held her firmly yet delicately, giving her perfect support, while allowing her graceful freedom of motion.

"How beautifully you waltz!" she said, as the music ceased.

"There was a German dancing-master in Chicago when we spent a winter there some five years ago, and I took lessons of him. We are not quite savages in Minnesota, Miss West, for most of us remember homes further east."

"I never supposed you were," she replied.

"I think my cousins imagine I would scalp them upon small provocation. They looked absolutely horrified at the sight of me."

"I see many bright eyes looking this way that have no horror whatever in them," said Clara, pleasantly. "Let me introduce you to some of my new friends.

For a week the young heiress found herself a self-appointed companion of the young Western cousin, whose position in the house was far from pleasant. Mr. Montague, absorbed in business, left his nephew to the mercies, far from tender, of his family, and the family voted him an intruder.

Walter was jealous of him. Mr. Montague heartily wished him back in Minnesota, and the girls voted him stupid. He could not talk small talk, could not interest himself, as Walter did, in fashions, operas and parties, and they could not follow him into the regions of literature, or sympathize with his enthusiastic love of nature.

But Clara, aimingonly at a good-natured endeavor to put the stranger more at ease, found herself repaid by a companionship far more congenial than any she had before found at G——. The young farmer had been a student in a western college, and had a love of reading, equalled by a keen appreciation of the best literature of the day. Loving deeper studies, he could enjoy also the beauties of poetry and fiction, and meet Clara in many an animated discussion of her favorite authors.

He was fond of music, too, and Clara soon dropped the waltzes and polkas she at first thought suited to his comprehension, to give him rare musical treats in her requisite rendering of Mendelssohn and Beethoven. Coming in from walking one morning, when her cousins were out, Clara heard the grand piano swept by a master hand to a glorious march, quite new to her. She entered the drawing room softly and took a seat unperceived in a far corner, from which nook she watched Charles Easton, as he took, one after another, the sheets of music from her portfolio, and played the airs with a grand touch that invested them with a new power and beauty. It was like a trumpet blast after the flute to hear his rendition, after her own.

Then he played other new music from his own memory, till suddenly rising he turned to face his audience. In a moment he crimsoned as if detected in a theft.

"How long did you propose to listen to me without doing your share?" Clara asked very gravely. "I hope you admired the Jenny Lind polka and Uncle Ned as much as you said you did, the morning after you arrived?"

"I will tell you what I did admire," he answered, earnestly: "I admired the gentle kindness that prompted the fingers to play what was presumably suited to an ignorant ear, instead of trying to dazzle the country mind with a grand display of brilliant execution."

What more might have followed can only be imagined, for at that moment the Montagues entered the room, and the bewildered Charles found himself the centre of most smiling attentions.

Mrs. Montague, sweet and gracious, paid him more compliments in five minutes than she had found time for in the entire previous week. The girls found Cousin Charles was the very man they wanted for a series of future festivities, and Irene was already sketching scenes for the introduction of a blonde giant in a forthcoming tableaux party.

Walter, meantime, was hovering around Clara, trying to regain some of the ground lost by certain sneering criticisms of his cousin, by loudly declaring he was a "first-rate fellow," and he "wished he had his inches and strength."

That was the introduction for the second week.

Charles accepted the overwhelming attentions of the family as coolly as he had their rudeness, making himself agreeable while in the house, but finding much employment outside.

While Clara West had been listening to the music of the grand piano, Mr. Montague, in his office, had been signing a check for a family shopping, and as he presented it to his wife, he said:

"Did you know Charles is negotiating for the purchase of the Will's place?"

"What! I thought it was worth fifty or sixty thousand dollars."

"Quite correct. He talks of settling in G——"

"But the money!" gasped Mrs. Montague.

"Oh, he can well afford it. His father gave him a start in the grain business two years ago, and he is worth two or three hundred thousand dollars. Besides being an only child, he will fall heir to all his father's immense wealth. The old folks talk of coming here in a year or two if Charles concludes to stay."

"And you never told me!" cried Mrs. Montague. "Have you no interest in your own girls?"

"Oh," said papa, grimly, "that's the idea, is it! I am afraid, my dear, you are too late."

And Mr. Montague was right. In spite of Walter's elaborate compliments, rare boquets, and devoted attention to Clara, her interest in the Western cousin could not be shaken. In spite of "the girls" sweetness and new dresses, their readiness to chat with "dear cousin Charles," to play for him, dance with him, ride, drive, walk with him, his allegiance to Clara's violet eyes, was firm.

And when the Will's place became "Easton's place," was refurnished, decorated and beautified, the master thereof brought home a willing bride, whose name was Clara West, but who bears now the title of Mrs. Charles Easton, wife of the Western Cousin.

Reading for the Million.

Good Manners a Duty.

BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Men often speak of good manners as *an accomplishment*. I speak of them *as a duty*. What, then, are good manners? Such manners as the usages of society have recognized as being agreeable to men. Such manners as take away rudeness, and remit to the brute creation all coarseness. There are a great many who feel that good manners are effeminate. They have a feeling that rude bluntness is a great deal more manly than good manners. It is a great deal more *beastly*. But when men are crowded in communities the art of living together is no small art. How to diminish friction; how to promote ease of intercourse; how to make every part of a man's life contribute to the welfare and satisfaction of those around him; how to keep down offensive pride; how to banish the raspings of selfishness from the intercourse of men; how to move among men inspired by various and conflictive motives, and yet not have collisions—this is the function of good manners.

It is not effeminate to be refined. And in this land no man should plead inability. There may be a peasantry in other countries, there may be a class in foreign lands who have no opportunities; there may be those whose toil is so continuous, whose opportunities for knowing what constitutes good manners are so few, and whose ignorance is so gross that they are excusable; but this is not the case with any within the sound of my voice.

That a man is a mechanic is no reason why he should not be a perfect gentleman. I affirm for every American citizen the right to be not simply a man, but a *good-mannered* man. I have seen men at the anvil who were gentlemen as men of books or men of society. I know no reason why a man who tans hides should not be a gentleman. I know no reason why a man who digs in the soil, a man who works in metals and woods, a man who builds, should not be a perfect gentleman. There is nothing in mechanical occupations which is incompatible with the highest courtesy.

Not only is the violation of good manners inexcusable on ordinary grounds, but it is sinful. When, therefore, parents and guardians and teachers would inspire the young with a desire for the manners of good society, it is not to be thought that they are accomplishments which may be accepted or rejected. Every man is bound to observe the laws of politeness. It is the expression of good will and kindness. It promotes both beauty in the man who possesses it, and happiness in those who are about him. It is a religious duty and should be part of religious training.

There is a great deal of contempt expressed for what is called *etiquette* in society. Now and then there are elements in etiquette which perhaps might well be ridiculed; but in the main there is a just reason for all those customs which come under the head of etiquette. There is a reason which has regard to the facility of intercourse. There is a reason in the avoidance of offence. There is a reason in comfort and happiness. And no man can afford to violate these unwritten customs of etiquette who wishes to act as a Christian gentleman.

I may speak, also, of a tendency which is bred by our institutions—the want of veneration. There are various ways in which this want of veneration shows itself. We often hear that there is not the same respect shown to the aged that there used to be. We know that there is very little respect shown for magistrates and men in authority. This is partly due, I think, to the institutions under which we live. One of the unfortunate effects derived from the early stages of Democratic training is the sense of personal sovereignty; the feeling that we stand on as high ground as anybody else. Under monarchial institutions men are taught to revere the great and glorious in government. The feeling of reverence does not prevail to any great extent among us. I discern a great lack in this respect. Children, nowadays, are brought up to be pert, to be saucy, to be almost without restraint. They are brought up to have very little regard either for their parents or their superiors. And, although there are a great many Christian households where children are rightly bred in this regard, it seems to me there has been a decay of that instruction which used to prevail, the tendency of which was to make children modest and respectful. We bring up our children to be old and smart and impertinent.

This courtesy, which carries with it respect; this testimony of veneration to the aged; this yielding one's self in a thousand little society rites for the sake of making others happy—oh, what brightness it gives life! What beauty, what adornment it gives to Christian character.

There are many other points that I might speak of. The effect of punctuality and order; the relation which men sustain to each other's convenience and necessities—these and a hundred other branches of this subject I might discourse upon, but it is not necessary that I should go into them. I have given such examples as I have merely as specimens, for the purpose of calling your attention to the minuteness and carefulness with which the Scripture inculcates these things. It enjoins not merely the right spirit, but the right spirit manifested in the most beautiful way.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Wolves and Wolf-Children.

BY REV. J. D. BROWN, INDIA.

According to Vedas and Shasters, of the Hindoos, it is sinful to destroy life of any kind, hence India, although densely populated, abounds with wild animals, such as tigers, wolves, bears, deer, &c. Hundreds of children are carried away by wolves every year, and thousands of men, women and children are killed annually by poisonous snakes. The myth of Romulus and Remus is in reality repeated again and again in India. Darwinism finds its counterpart here in human beings developing into wolves, under the training of wolfish foster mothers. Every year one or more of these strange creatures is captured by men who are hunting wolves. The following, taken from a daily paper published in Allahabad, gives us another instance of this kind:

"It would be interesting to know if the Asiatic Society has heard any more of the wolf-children of the Secundra Orphange. At a recent meeting of the Society a letter was read from the Superintendent of the Orphange, and it was resolved that further inquiries should be made, but the result of these inquiries, if ever made, has not yet been published. Our only information on the subject is from the Rev. Mr. Erchardt, Superintendent of the Orphanage, who, in the letter we refer, says: 'We have had two such boys here, but I fancy you refer to the one who was brought to us on March 5th, 1872. He was found by Hindus, who had gone hunting wolves in the neighborhood of Mynpooree, was burnt out of the den, and was brought here with the scars and wounds still on him. In his habits he was a perfect wild animal in every point of view. He drank like a dog, and liked a bone and raw meat better than anything else. He would never remain with the other boys, but would hide away in any dark corner. Clothes he never would wear, but tore them up into fine shreds. He was only a few months among us, as he got fever and gave up eating. We kept him alive for a time by artificial means, but eventually he died. The other boy found among wolves is about thirteen or fourteen years old, and has been here almost six. He has learnt to make sounds, speak he cannot; but he freely expresses his anger and joy; work he will at times, a little; but he likes eating better. His civilization has progressed so far that he likes raw meat less, though he will still pick up bones and sharpen his teeth on them.' The writer also refers to 'an elderly fellow in the Lucknow mad-house,' who some years ago was dug out of a wolves' den by a European, but the information on the subject of his career is not sufficiently trustworthy for the guidance of physiological science."

Had these poor children, instead of being carried away by wolves, been trained by careful and conscientious mothers, how different might have been their fate! Running on all fours, and gnawing bones in a wolf's den, may develop muscle—but what becomes of the intellect?

After all what creatures of habit we are! Few of us realize how much our intellectual development depends on the character of those with whom we associate. And if this be true of *intellectual* development, to how much greater extent is it true of *moral* development?

Much is said by some about natural goodness and natural perception of right and wrong. But where is this natural goodness found? Has man naturally any just conception of what may be called moral, good or evil? If so, why do not these wolf-children show some signs of such perception? These children might have become philanthropists under proper training; but for want of that training they would delight in nothing more than eating human flesh, or even gnawing the bones of the mothers that bore them. From these oft-recurring instances I can readily understand how a human being may fall to the level of the brute; but of all the thousands of monkeys I have seen roaming over the plains of India, I have never yet known one to drop his caudal appendage and give his measure for a suit of clothes, as the first step toward humanity. And yet it is not for want of being *with* human beings, for they see and hear thousands of the natives every day, who are very low in the scale of humanity, but still there remains a dividing line between men and monkeys.

Disowning Christ.

Be not ashamed of Christ. Disown him never. Whatever dangers or troubles threaten, "stand up for Jesus!" It was Peter's sin to deny Christ for fear of the Jews. It is many a man's temptation to disown Christ in the throng of fashion, or in the press of secular vacation. But let it be remembered that the truths of Christ, the name of Christ, the ordinances of Christ, the Sabbaths of Christ, are an honor to his people. Everything which associates with Christian service is honorable and elevating. The apostles were not ashamed of Christ, though they were persecuted for his sake. They owned him because they loved him; they preached him; they followed him; they suffered for him. And men by multitudes were saved by their instrumentality. Let Pagans be ashamed of their timber gods; let Turks be ashamed of their Mahomet; let Mormons be ashamed of their brass; but let not christians be ashamed of Christ, or of any of his truths, or of any of his requirements.—*Recorder.*

Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

A Madison, Wisconsin, boy earns money at the wash-tub to go to school.

Several prominent pysicians of Memphis fled ingloriously before the yellow fever.

Planters who have no money send cotton seed to Memphis for the relief of the sufferers.

Mr. Alexander H. Stephens denies that he is to form a connection with a Washington paper.

California proposes to cultivate buckeye trees for the purpose of making starch out of the fruit.

Miss Theodosia Brown, of Whitehall, lives on one egg per day, and weighs four hundred pounds.

Some medical students at South Bend, Ind., stole a wooden Indian from a cigar dealer for dissection.

The Winchester armory at New Haven is mtnufacturing 100,000 catridges for the Turkish government.

Sandusky, Ohio, has a machine that beheads, opens and dresses from sixty to ninety fish per minute.

All the books of the Indiana Historical Society library have been stolen. There were once 3000 of them.

It is definitely settled that General F. P. Blair, Jr., will be the new Missouri Superintendent of Insurance.

The citizens of Portland, Oregon, have presented the widow of Gen. Canby with a portrait of her late husband.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Lord, of Montpelier, has been chosen president of the Vermont Historical Society.

There is more confusion in Chicago over the mayoralty than has existed in Cincinnati in any legislative contest.

There is in Virginia City, Nevada, an old colored man who has made about $50,000 in the boot-blacking business.

The Spanish Minister of War on Saturday presented to General Sickles an elegant sword made expressly for him at Toledo.

The Democrats want to have Allen inaugurated as the Governor of Ohio on the anniversary of the first battle of Bull Run.

The valuation of Milwaukee has increased $2,000,000 during the past year, while the increase of business done was $12,000,000.

A favorite amusement in San Diego, California, is to enclose a mouse and a tarrantula in a bottle, and let them fight it out.

It is said there never was, on the face of the earth, so much salvation and so little soap in one place as at Rome, except perhaps at Naples.

Capitalists are now jingling the keys in their pockets, that they may not be alarmed at the sounds of the precious metal, a little while hence.

A Danbury man woke up in the middle of the night to comment upon the extraordinary fact that the heaviest end of a match is its light end.

Complaint is made that science is showing that Saturn's Rings are nuisances, whereby Saturn is proved to suffer from a complaint that prevails in our own planet.

The troubles of the Tennessee doctors are greater than they can bear. If the patient recovers he never pays his doctor's bill, and if he dies his relatives kill the doctor.

The cotton ports generally have received one-third less cotton during the above period than for the same time last year, so that the delay in marketing the crop is universal.

Telegraphing is a game that prairie chickens do not understand, and in consequence many of them are killed by coming in contact with the wires in their flight in large flocks out West.

An Illinois mechanic has invented an improved tail light for railway trains. It is so arranged that the engineer of a train can tell with some degree of certainty how far the signal of warning is distant from him.

Of the one hundred and sixty-four country banks in Massachusetts only nine suspended currency payment during the late panic, and these only temporarily. All have since resumed. This speaks well for the financial strength of that State.

A Kentucky farmer has a saddle-mare which was taken from him by some soldiers during the war, and was gone nine years and nine months, to the very day, when she astonished the whole family and neighborhood by returning home by herself and of her own accord.

It has been found upon experiment that the exportation of live beeves to Europe will not pay at the present freight rates of steamship companies. Speculators who have endeavored to make a feature of this trade, state that the margin of profit is too small and that the risks are too great for them to continue it.

An exchange says: "People who care what they dream about had better keep away from Bad mountain, Tennessee, where a noted den of rattlesnakes has long been the terror of the country. Forty have been counted on a single rock, and on any sunny day 500 may be seen projecting from behind a circular ledge."

The British government offered a free passage to Australia, New Zealand, or any other of the colonies, to the three young women who were formerly connected with the American forgers on the Bank of England. Two have accepted the offer, but the third prefers to remain in London. All three are well provided for.

A man in San Francisco, who had a fire extinguisher in his house, has got disgusted because the house does not take fire, and offers the machine for sale at a discount. "Sold," he says, "only for want of use." He had better keep it, for so long as he has it he is not likely to have any use for it, but as soon as he gets rid of it there will be a fire in the house, sure.

The honest farmers of Rhode Island are, no doubt, a God-fearing folk, but they are gradually acquiring modern ideas of "business." An enterprising rustic near Providence had a cow to sell lately, and a purchaser made an appointment to come and see her. The farmer arranged that his man should be milking the cow when the purchaser arrived, and had three pails on hand, each half filled with water. The man milked vigorously, and filled the three pails one after another, to the astonishment of the purchaser, who at once closed the bargain at a very high figure.

Around the Fireside.

Death of Summer.

Another summer, with its smiles and flowers,
Hath passed away into the sea of years!
Where lies engulfed the loveliest forms
That nature e're put on since God
Spake into being this fair earth,
To mirror forth His glory.

How rapidly
The odorous months have fled!
And now all that remains to tell
Of summer's sweet-breathed flowers
Are dry and wither'd leaves, that sigh
In mournful cadence on the autumn breeze.

The sweet-voiced birds
That sang at early morn in tree and copse,
And oft at set of sun, until the stars
Twinkled their pleasure in the crown
Of meek brown'd eve, have gone
To southern climes, where warmer suns
And milder airs hold sway.

A nameless sadness steals
Over my spirit as the crickets sing
In the dead heart of summer blooms!
Ere long the foliage of the billowy trees
Will don autumn hues, and soon
Their leafy glory will be laid
In tinted robes on the dead summer's tomb.

Methinks I hear
Summer's last sigh, low breathing still
Amidst the faded bowers that she loved,
As loth to leave her roseate throne
To autumn's chilling blasts.
While 'midst her wither'd blooms I stand
And lay this little tribute on her grave.

There is a clime
Where everlasting summer reigns!
No frosts there nip the buds, nor roses pale
From cheeks aglow with full immortal bloom.
May we, when mortal life shall close,
Ascend to that bless'd clime, to dwell for aye
'Mid all its glory, loveliness, and song,
And from the pearl gemm'd goblet of eternal life
Quaff the pure nectar of unbounded bliss.
REV. C. HARTLEY.

Death of the First Born.

This beautiful extract from Dr. Holland's new book, Arthur Bonnicastle, will be read with deep and tender interest by many whose experience it truthfully portrays:

"I stand in a darkened room before a little casket that holds the silent form of my first born. My arm is around the wife and mother who weeps over the lost treasure, and cannot, till tears have their way, be comforted. I had not thought that my child could die—that *my* child could die. I knew that other children had died, but I felt safe. We lay the little fellow close by his grandfather at last; we strew his grave with flowers, and then return to our saddened home with hearts united in sorrow as they had never been united in joy, and with sympathies forever opened toward all who are called to a kindred grief. I wonder where he is to day, in what mature angelhood he stands, how he will look when I meet him, how he will make himself known to me who has been his teacher! He was like me! will his grandfather know him? I never can cease thinking of him as cared for and led by the same hand to which my own youthful fingers clung, and as hearing from the fond lips of my own father the story of his father's eventful life. I feel how wonderful has been the ministry of my children—how much more I have learned from them than they ever learned from me—how by holding my own strong life in sweet subordination to their helplessness, they have taught me patience, self-sacrifice, self-control, truthfulness, faith, simplicity and purity.

"Ah! this taking to one's arms a little group of souls, fresh from the hands of God, and living with them in loving companionship through all their stainless years is, or ought to be, like living in heaven, for of such is the heavenly kingdom. To no one of these am I more indebted than to the boy who went away from me before the world had touched him with a stain. The key that shut him in the tomb was the only key that could unlock my heart, and let in among its sympathies the world of sorrowing men and women who mourn because their little ones are not.

"The little graves, alas! how many they are! The mourners above them how vast the multitude! Brothers, sisters, I am one with you. I press your hands, I weep with you, I trust with you, I belong to you. Those waxen, folded hands, that still breast, so often pressed warm to our own, those sleep-bound eyes which have been so full of love and life, that sweet, unmoving, alabaster face—ah! we have all looked upon them, and they have made us one and made us better."

Cultivating a Pure Expression.

Every word that falls from the lips, of mothers and sisters especially, should be pure and concise, and simple; not pearls, such as fall from the lips of a princess, but sweet, good words, that little children can gather without fears of soil or after shame, or blame, or any regrets to pain through all their life.

Children should be taught the frequent use of good, strong, expressive words—words that mean exactly what they should express in their proper places.

If a child, or young person, has a loose flung-together way of stringing words when endeavoring to say something, he should be made to try again and see if he can not do better.

It is painful to listen to many girls' talk. They begin with "my goodness!" and interlard it with "on!" and "sakes alive!" and "so sweet;" and "so queenly!" and so many phrases, that one is tempted to believe that they have no training at all, or else their mothers were very foolish women. There is nothing more disgusting than the twaddle of ill-bred girls; one is provoked often into taking a paper and reading, and letting them ripple and gurgle on, like brooks that flow they know not whither.

My heart warms with love for sensible glris and pure boys; and, after all, if your girls and boys are not thus, I fear that it is not our fault, that this great truth rests in the hearts and hands of the women of our land. If we have a noble, useful purpose of life, we shall infuse the right spirit in those around us.—*Arthur's Home Magazine.*

THERE is folly at being disheartened at delay. God sometimes takes natural methods of removing obstacles even when they appear most dilatory. Philip II used to say, "Time and I will work wonders."

WITTY sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain. It is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.

WHAT is my duty in all my perplexities? Humbly to wait on the Lord, and to seek his guidance step by step.—*Hill.*

GRATITUDE is a keen sense of favors to come.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 5, 1873.

Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS.

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

Governor of said Commonwealth.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, by his proclamation, has appointed the twenty-seventh day of November next as a day of public thanksgiving.

I do, therefore, recommend that the people of Pennsylvania, in accordance with said Proclamation, shall meet on said day, in their respective places of worship, to return thanks to Almighty God for the manifold mercies he has vouchsafed to us during the past year, and to implore a continuance of His favor, and to pray that the afflicted people of other of these United States may be delivered from the pestilence which is within their borders.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State, at Harrisburg, the 30th day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, and of the Commonwealth the ninety-eighth.

By the Governor: M. S. QUAY,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

☞ John C. Heenan is dead. He died near Rollins, Wyoming Territory, on the U. P. railroad, of consumption.

☞ Alleu, the Democratic Governor elect of Ohio, was a much more lively corpse than many of our cotemporaries expected.

☞ The suspension of so many laborers from the various industries which have heretofore employed them, will. we fear. cause a great deal of suffering this winter.

☞ The Stokes trial is off of the calendar at last. He has been convicted of manslaughter, in the third degree, and sent to Sing Sing for four years. Exit Stokes.

☞ Hon. N. P. Banks, of Massachusetts, was announced to lecture in New York and drew an audience of eighteen persons. It looks very much as if he were played out.

☞ Allen beats Noyes, for Governor of Ohio, 817 votes, while the remainder of the Republican ticket—seven candidates in all—is elected. Not so much of a shower after all!

☞ Elections were held yesterday (Tuesday) in ten States, namely: New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Virginia, Maryland, Arkansas, Wisconsin and Kansas.

☞ The Constational Convention will meet in Harrisburg on Wednesday, the 24th day of December, to receive and open the returns of the votes on the question of its adoption. If adopted the new constitution goes into immediate operation.

☞ The bolters polled, all told about 800 votes. Having thus resolutely taken the disorganizers by the throat and shown their pitiful weakness, we trust that Huntingdon county will hereafter maintain her status in the Republican ranks.—*Fulton Republican.*

☞ The failure of the great manufacturing firm of A. W. Sprague & Co., Providence, Rhode Island, and of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., commission merchants New York, has had an extremely depressing effect on the business of the east. The closing of their mills will throw large numbers of hands out of employment.

☞ The Constitutional Convention has finally completed its labors, and adjourned. The instrument which is the result of their deliberations is to be voted on as a unit on the third Tuesday in December, the 16th day of the month. The official text of the Constitution, as revised, will be printed in three newspapers in each county in the State, to the end that the people may be prepared to judge for themselves concerning its merits and defects, before being called on to vote for or against it.

☞ We know no man in the State who should feel happier over local results than the editor of the Huntingdon JOURNAL. He has had a bitter fight with a shyster ex-Liberal organ, the *Globe*, has seen the editor, Guss, thrown out of the Republican Convention, and his efforts to defeat the Republican Legislative ticket, result in the election of a Representative and a gain on the Senatorial vote. We extend to the JOURNAL our congratulations.—*Meadville Republican.*

Thank you, friend Reisinger, we *do* feel happy!

☞ A case which has an important bearing on the civils rights of colored persons, is now pending before the United States Supreme Court. In 1868 a colored woman employed in the United States Senate was ejected from a first-class car, for which she had a ticket, on the Washington and Alexandria Railroad. Senator Sumner made the case a theme of argument and illustration in his appeals for the Civil Rights Bill. A verdict in her favor with damages of fifteen hundred dollars was given. The appeal is to set this aside, but it is not very likely that the attempt will be successful.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Six per cent. bonds	$1,234,098,050
Five per cent. bonds	489,272,300
Total coin bonds	$1,723,370,350
Lawful money debt	$ 14,678,000
Matured debt	14,226,290
Legal tender notes	361,031,948
Certificates of deposit	8,875,000
Fractional currency	47,876,149
Coin certificates	27,569,880
Total without interest	$ 445,352,978
Total debt	$2,197,627,681
Total interest	39,706,595
Cash in treasury, coin	82,313,518
Cash in treasury, currency	4,312,155
Special deposits, held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	8,875,000
Total in treasury	$ 95,500,737
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,141,862,476
Increase during the month	3,039,978
Bonds issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	$ 64,623,572
Interest accrued and not yet paid	1,292,470
Interest paid by the United States	20,447,986
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	4,538,813
Balance of interest paid by the United States	15,909,172

The Railroad Article.

Much needless clamor has been raised inside and outside of the convention in regard to the article on railroads and canals. It has been asserted that the article passed finally differed widely in several essential points from the article presented by the standing committee on railroads. The charge has been repeatedly made that the provisions intended for the protection of the people were destroyed and that the power of the great corporations of the state was corruptly employed in the convention. So far as results are concerned nothing can be farther from the truth than the statements that have been made in regard to this portion of the work of amendment. That the convention contained members strongly under railroad influence will not be denied. That was well known from the first On the other hand there were members who in their *rabies* against corporations would have fixed provisions in the constitution which would have severely crippled the industry and enterprise of the state, or have defeated the whole work of constitutional reform when presented for ratification by the people. Fortunately neither of the pernicious elements was able to assert itself sufficiently to prevent the adopotion of an article which will, in its leading features, meet with the approval of moderate men of all parties.

The first section of the article on rail roads declares all railroad and canal companies common carriers. They are so created by common law, but the convention thought it wise to declare the transportation companies of the state common carriers in the constitution. This section further provides "that any association or corporation organized for the purpose "shall have the right to construct and "operate a railroad between any points "within the State." The legal power which is given under the free railroad act is thus made a constitutional right. Every railroad company is also empowered in this section to intersect or connect with any other railroad, and "shall receive and "transport each the others passengers, "tonnage and cars, without delay or discrimination." Thus is another power under the free railroad law fixed in the new constitution.

The second section requires every railroad company organized in the State to maintain an office within the State, where its books shall be kept open for inspection

The third section declares that the power to tax corporations and corporate property shall not be surrendered or suspended.

By the fourth section it is declared that all "individuals, associations and corporations shall have equal right of transportation over the railroads and canals," and that "no undue or unreasonable discrimination shall be made in charges for or in facilities for transportation of freight or passengers." The right established in this clause is further extended and explained by the declaration that "persons and property transported over any railroad shall be delivered at any station at charges not exceeding the charges for transportation of person and property of the same class in the same direction to a more distant station." This is an important protection against discriminations in regard to local passengers and local freights.

The fifth section prohibits railroad corporation from consolidating its stocks with, or leasing, purchasing or controlling any other corporation owning a parallel or competing line. The object of this section is to prevent unjust combinations against the pub ic.

All railroads or canal companies are prohibited in the sixth section from engaging in mining or manufacturing or from holding lands except such as shall be necessary for carrying on the r business. But any mining or manufacturing company may carry the products of its mines and manufactories on its own railroad or canal not exceeding fifty miles in length.

The seventh section declares that no officer or employee of any railroad company shall be interested in furnishing supplies to such company, or engaged in the business of transportation as a common carrier over the road owned by the company.

The eighth section prohibits discrimination in charges between transportation companies and individuals, or in favor of either, by abatement, drawback or otherwise; and no railroad or canal company shall make any preference in furnishing cars or motive power. This is also an important provision for the protection of transporters as well as the public.

The ninth section prohibits the granting of free passes. The tenth subjects the construction of street passenger cars to the consent of the local authorities. The eleventh declares that no railroad company in existence at the time of the adoption of this article shall have the benefit of any egislation by general or special laws, except on complete acceptance of all its provisions. The twelfth section declares that the legislature shall by appropriation laws enforce the provisions of this article.

Such are the features of the constitution in regard to railroads and canals. It is seen that the article does not justify the angry assaults that were made on the members who supported it. Its provisions contain ample protection of the public from the encroaching power of corporations, if these provisions are enforced in good faith by the legislature and the courts. The convention has done its share of this great work. It has fixed in the constitution sound principles as a base of legislation. It is for the people to choose representatives who will give vital and enduring force to the principles. The task has been one of great delicacy. On the one hand, there was apprehension that the convention would go so far as to attempt to fetter the action of the great corporations in the state in such a w y as to inflict an injury on its most important interests, and on the other hand there was danger that the convention would not sufficiently curb the power of corporations and protect the rights of the public. The two extremes have been skillfully avoided and this portion of the work of the convention will hardly fail to be sustained by an immense majority at the ballot-box.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Negotiations of the $10 000,000 in Europe —General Business of the Road.

A New York *Tribune* correspondent gives the followinw interview had recently with one of the prominent officials of the Pennsylvania railroad company:

He stated that the loan of $10,000,000 recently negotiated in Europe had made matters easy in a monetary way. Of course the business of the Road was affected by the panic. There was no class or kind of business in the country that was not affected by it more or less. The business of the Pensylvania railroad was effected much less however, than might naturally be supposed from the general condition of affairs. The passenger traffic has shown some falling off within a few weeks. He presumed this could be accounted for partly on the score of economy, few persons traveling for pleasure at this time, and in addition the majority of business men are required to remain at home and look after the details of their affairs, and how best to provide against loss or failure. The freighting business of the road is good. Westward bound freights have fallen off somewhat. Eastward bound freights have materially increased. The next annual report will show a net increase in earnings over last year of from $1,500,000 to $2,000,000. Expenses, especially in the construction and equipment departments, have been reduced to the lowest point that can be done and provide for the growing business of the road. He believed the financial revulsion would ultimately inure to the benefit of the old and well-established railroads.—It would have the effect of stopping altogether or delaying the construction of many new railroads which had been projected, and some on which much work had already been done. Weak financially, they would probably in the end pass under the control of those running and with those roads, and in their control the districts to be developed would be sure of ample railroad facilities. The great shrinkage in values of railroad stocks and securities have seriously crippled many of the large operators and induced distress on the part of many others. It was not, therefore, likely that there would be any large amount of building of new roads for a considerable time to come. Nevertheless, he believed in the stability of the most of the old railroads in the country, and that a majority would continue as heretofore, to pay good dividends on the amounts expended on their construction and equipment.

Letter from Mercersburg.

MERCERSBURG COLLEGE, Oct. 29, 1873.

Mr. Editor:—Although there is something obnoxious about the word "Mercersburg" to some of the readers of the JOURNAL, we will venture a communication, hoping it will be deemed worthy of a perusal by those of your readers who are interested in the welfare of her boys placed under the educational droppings of this institution.

If this letter is received and perused with one-half the eagerness of the letters and papers we receive from our native county, it will get all the attention we ask How we grumble when the iron horse is not on time, and does not arrive at the exact moment. How we scrutinize that old mail bag as it is taken from the depot to the office; how we watch the "post marm" as she puts a letter now in this box, then in that one, to see whether she slights our box or not, and if disappointed, how we retrace our steps to our rooms murmuring to ourselves that if we ever had any friends they have all forgotten us; that we'll tear down the post office; that we'll report to headquarters, &c., &c., is only known to us who experience it. So if our correspondents who have been negligent and some who have forgotten us entirely, would take these things into consideration and think of our pleasure, they might do a very good work in the world by letting us hear from them more frequently, in giving us words of encouragement, for the dull routine of college life requires something in the way of variety. We want something now and then to drive "dull care away," and nothing accomplishes it so well as news from our native county.

We are not home sick, for if we were we would go home to our mothers, but we *are* sometimes lonely. We had the pleasure of taking by the hand our friend, Mr Brewster, of McConnellstown, a day or two since, which was quite a treat to us. He was able to tell us something about home.

We are getting along splendidly, are enjoying good health, and believe we are making some progress in the development of our minds to fit us for future usefulness.

The fall term of school is about one-half over. If any of your readers wish a short and pleasant trip through Cumberland Valley, we extend an invitation to you to pay us a visit at the close of the term, promising an entertainment in the way of Anniversary of the Marshall Literary Society.

For fear of tiring your patience I will close for the present.

OCCASIONAL.

The Embarrassments of the Spragues.

Mortgages of All Their Property Offered to Their Creditors.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., November 1.—The Committee of Bank Presidents say in their report that the unsettled condition of financial affairs and of business at the present time, and a large account of obligations of the company maturing during the next ninety days, preclude the possibility of reporting that $1,000,000 would enable the company to meet its engagements regularly in the future. The committee recommends that the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company and individuals comprising corporations, mortgage all their property to their trustees, who shall practicably have all control and management of the entire property. These trustees are to issue notes to the amount which shall fully cover the amount of the present indebtedness, their obligations having three years to run, and drawing semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with the right reserved to pay five per cent. of the debt as often as in their judgement it shall be practicable. The report of the committee is being considered.

The counsel of the Spragues corporation announced at a meeting that trust deeds were being made to Governor Henry Howard, Rufus Waterman and ex Governor J T. Smith; that these deeds would be submitted to a meeting of the creditors, and if not accepted, the only alternative would be to go into bankruptcy.

Senator Sprague has retired from the presidency of the company and Amasa Sprague has been designated to fill the place. A mortgage deed has been prepared for the purpose of securing all property and assets, private and corporate, for the benefit of creditors, agreeable to the principle suggested in the report. A meeting of creditors will be called at an early day. Creditors are very numerous and represent every possible interest and feeling It would not therefore be strange if serious, and perhaps insurmountable objections should be raised to individual trustees or the terms of the trust mortgage under which they are expected to act. The general features of the plan, however, seem to meet with popular approval.

Miscellaneous News Items.

The Fishbach iron mills in Pottsville are again in full blast.

A school house to cost $100,000, is being erected at Pottsville.

The Chicago *Mail* says there are 50,000 workmen idle in that city.

Only three of the nine blast furnaces in Sharpsville, Pa., are in operation.

The mills in Lock Haven, except Percy White's, have all been shut down.

Eighty-six employees were discharged from the Renovo railroad shops last week.

The Valley Furnace at Youngstown, O., it is stated, will resume operations in a few days.

It is estimated that 20,000 working girls are out of employment in New York city.

The Groten Mills, Woonsocket, R. I., post a notice that they will run on half time.

The Himrod furnaces, at Youngstown, O., have blown out to wait for a better iron market.

All the woolen and cotton mills at Norristown, Pa., and vicinity are working on short time.

Fourteen of the horses poisoned in San Francisco have died. Arsenic was the poison used.

The Johnstown Steel Works are in active operation again, after a temporary suspension for repairs.

Though the new furnace of the Eckerts, in Reading, Pa., is ready to be blown in, it will not be started.

The Chicopee (Mass.) Manufacturing Company at the Falls, shut down forty of their night looms last week.

Philadelphia proposes a great tea party in commemoration of the throwing overboard of British tea in Boston harbor.

The Kittanning rolling mill is in the hands of the sheriff and advertised to be sold on the 15th of November.

A ton an hour is the quantity of iron turned out at the Harrisburg Steel works furnace and three blasts a day.

The manufacture of oil cloth has recently been established in Melbourne, with favorable prospects of success.

The Allentown Iron Company have blown out two of their stacks, it is said for repairs. The Glen Iron Works lack orders.

J. B. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, publishers discharged all their pressmen on Saturday night retaining the foreman and boys.

Two sportsmen at Millville depot, Pike county, Pa., recently discovered the skeleton of a man among the trunks of some fallen trees.

A negro woman in Charlestown, Indiana, whose husband was hung by a mob two years ago, has begun a lawsuit against his murderers.

The Writing Paper Manufacturers' Association of the Connecticut Valley, have voted to run half time for two months, beginning November 1st.

Pillsbury Brothers, of Northwood, N. H. who employ about 100 hands in their shoe factory, have suspended for the present on account of dullness.

One third of the looms of the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, Lowell, Mass., are run four evenings each week till nine o'clock, to supply demand for goods.

There are dull times at Passaic, N. J. The wire mill has suspended, the Watson bleachery has closed and the Steam Engine Works have reduced their force.

"Boys in some of the public schools of Kentucky are not allowed to carry revolvers until they enter the A grade," says a contemporary newspaper approvingly.

The ruffians who committed the robbery at Cattskill reported recently, have returned to the Tanners' Bank of that town a check for $1,009, which was worthless to them.

Further results of the panic are the discharge of workmen in the jewelry establishments of Attleboro, Mass., and the running of factories only four days in the week.

Rapid progress is making in the Hoosac Tunnel work; the headings approach each other at the rate of ten feet per day, and only two hundred and fifty feet remain to be drilled.

There has been a partial suspension of the shoe factories in Dover, N. Y., owing to difficulty experienced by the proprietors in getting discounted the long notes they have to take.

It is said that a bar of iron worth five dollars is worth, when manufactured into horse shoes, $10 50; table knives, $180; buttons and buckles, $4,035; springs of watches, $220,000.

Manufacturing interests in Connecticut are said to be in "an unfortunate condition." Fifteen to twenty thousand operatives and factory hands have been already thrown out of employment.

Among the relics of olden days discovered in Pennsylvania, to be added to the Centennial museum are a plough made entirely of wood, and a comp sing stick used in Franklin's printing office.

The firm of Mory, Boyer & Co., of Boyertown, Berks county, are taking initiatory steps to convert their banking institution into a national bank. Application for a charter will be made at an early day.

The New England journals deny the report that the manufacturers have combined to close their mills in order to force Congress to adopt measures to relieve business from the present embarrassment.

Mr. W. D. Wilson, of Odell, Ill., has performed the feat of writing 1,170 words —a larger part of the Gospel of St. Matthew—on one side of a post-al card. It is said to be a very fine piece of penmanship

Joseph Hugel, who stabbed and killed his daughter Caroline on the levee at New Orleans, last week, because as he asserted, she had dishonored him, has been indicted for murder and remanded to prison without bonds.

The average of the hog crop in the West this season is said to compare favorably with last year's, several points reporting a better crop. Illinois, however, is behind hand, and the shortness of the crop is undoubtedly the reason.

☞ SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR has no equal as a preventive or cure.

Special Notices.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE 19th CENTURY.

Dr. S. D. Howe's *A labian* Milk-Cure for Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. (The only medicine of the kind in the world.) A substitute for Cod Liver Oil. Permanently cures Asthma, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption. Loss of Voice, Shortness of Breath, Catarrh, Croup, Coughs, Colds, &c., in a few days. like magic. Price $1 per bottle. Also, Dr. S. D. Howe's Arabian Tonic Blood Purifier, which differs from all other preparations in its immediate action upon the Liver, Kidneys and Blood. It is purely vegetable, and cleanses the system of all impurities, builds it right up, and makes Pure, Rich Blood. It cures Scrofulous Diseases of all kinds, removes Constipation, and regulates the Bowels. For "General Debility," "Lost Vitality," and "Broken-down Constitutions," I "challenge the 19th Century" to find its equal. Every bottle is worth its weight in gold. Price $1 per bottle.

Sold by S. S. SMITH & SON, Druggist,
Sole Agents No. 616 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Dr. S. D. HOWE, Sole Proprietor.
161 Chambers St., New York.
Nov.5,1873-6mos.

CUT THIS OUT.

IT MAY SAVE YOUR LIFE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung Diseases, Coughs, Colds or Consumption, yet some would die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, cut this out and take it to your Druggist and get a sample bottle free of charge, or a regular size for 75 cents.

G. G. GREEN, Woodbury, N. J.
Aug.20,1873-1y.

CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
Sold by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT DYSPEPSIA.

Jaundice, Nervous Debility, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Piles, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering of the Heart, Choking Sensation when lying down Dimness of Vision Dots or Webs before the Sight, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Sudden Flushes of Heat, and Great Depression of Spirits, are speedily and permanently cured by "Hoofland's German Bitters." The old standard remedy of thirty years experience, whose virtues are testified to by hundreds of our most respectable citizens who have used it and been cured. Ask for Hoofland's German Bitters," and take no other. It is not alcoholic. They are sold by all Druggists. Proprietors, Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
July2,1873cow7mos-No.3.

THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA,
AND
FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.
For sale by JOHN READ & SONS.
July16,1873-1y.

CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain, which the Centaur Liniments will not relieve, no swelling they will not subdue, and no lameness which they will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. They have produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swelling, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, galls, &c., upon the animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. They are counter-irritant, all healing pain relievers. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless and the wounded are healed without a scar. The recipe is published around each bottle They sell as no article ever before sold, and they sell because they do just what they pretend to do. Those who now suffer from rhumatism, pain or swelling deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment, white wrapper. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containing certificates, the recipe &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm in sheep. Stock-owners—these liniments are worth your attention. No family should be without them. "White wrapper for family use;" Yellow wrapper for animals. Sold by all Druggists. 50 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.00. J. B. ROSS & Co., 53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest.

For sale by JOHN READ & SONS
Oct.1,1873-1y.

THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

July16,1873-1y.

GREAT DISCOVERY! E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE of IRON. For the cure of weak stomach, general debility, indigestion, disease of the nervous system, constipation, acidity of the stomach, and all cases requiring a tonic.

The wine includes the most agreeable and efficient salt of Iron we possess: Citrate of Magnesia: Calisaya, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

The effect in many cases of debility, loss of appetite, and general paralysis of an efficient Salt of Iron combined with our valuable Nerve, is most happy. It augments the appetite, raises the pulse, takes off muscular flabbiness, removes the pallor of debility, and gives a florid vigor to the countenance.

Do you want something to strengthen you? Do you want a good appetite? Do you want to build up your constitution? Do you want to feel well? Do you want to get rid of nervousness? Do you want energy? Do you want to sleep well? Do you want bright and vigorous feelings? If you do, try Kunkel's Wine of Iron.

This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community, that it is now deemed indispensible as a Tonic medicine. It costs but little, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

I now only ask a trial of this valuable Tonic. Price $1 per bottle. E. F. KUNKEL, Sole Proprietor, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
July23-4t.

New To-Day.

GOOD Carpenters will be paid $2.25 per day by the ROCKHILL IRON & COAL CO., Orbisonia, Huntingdon county, Pa. nov5-3t

$2500 A YEAR
made with our splendid
COMBINATION PROSPECTUS.

It represents sample pages and style of binding of 50 intensely interesting Books, that sell in every family. Best thing ever tried by canvassers. AGENTS WANTED, to make a permanent business on these works in every county. Prospectus sent post-paid on receipt of price, $1,00. For Circulars and liberal terms, address JOHN E. POTTER & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia Pa:

POLARIS MYSTERIES solved; disasters and escapes vividly portrayed. ICE FROZEN ZONE and its EXPLORERS. A splendid octavo of 800 pages, most profusely illustrated with elegant steel and wood engravings: A fascinating history of Arctic adventure. The most saleable book out. Agents Wanted: Send for terms and sample pages to Mutual Publishing Co., Hartford, Conn.

$412.80 In Four Weeks' Canvassing was one agent's profit on Bryant's Library of Poetry and Song; $70 in one week on the New Housekeeper's Manual, by Miss Beecher and Mrs. Stowe. Any active man or woman can have an agency. J. D. FORD & CO., New York, Boston, Chicago and San Francisco.

RICH FARMING LANDS!
FOR SALE VERY CHEAP!
THE BEST INVESTMENT!

No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value! The Wealth of the Country is made by the Advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!

Millions of acres of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—many of them never before in the market—at prices that defy competition.

Five and Ten Years Credit Given, with Interest at 6 per cent

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount.

☞ Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free, by addressing O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, U P R. R.
Omaha, Neb.

"DOMESTIC"
PAPER FASHIONS,
ELEGANT IN DESIGN. FAULTLESS IN FIT.
Agents Wanted.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

$20 SAVED!

To meet the urgent demand of the times the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, *have determined to*
REDUCE PRICES,
and will hereafter sell their 365 Machine for $45, and other styles in proportion.

THE FLORENCE

is the ONLY Sewing Machine that feeds the work backward and forward, or to right or left, as the purchaser may prefer. It has been greatly Improved and Simplified, and is far better than any other machine in the market.

IT IS NOW THE CHEAPEST
Florence, Mass., Nov. 1, '73. Agents Wanted.

FIRESIDE HINGE CONE BURNER FOR SUN CHIMNEYS,
made by PLUME & ATWOOD, produces the largest light. Can be used on any coal oil lamp. For sale by all the dealers.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

WOMEN MEN, Girls and Boys wanted to sell our French and American Jewelry, Books, Games, &c., in their own localities No capital needed. Catalogue, Terms, &c., sent free. P. O. PICKERY & CO, Augusta, Maine.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil & Key Check Outfits Catalogues and full particulars FREE. S. M SPENCER, 117 Hanover street, Boston.

500 AGENTS wanted for our popular MAPS CHARTS. Splendid assortment! Large sales! Large profits! Address HAASIS & LUBRECHT, Empire Map and Chart Establishment, 107 Liberty St., New York.

New To-Day.

REMEMBER
THE THIRD OF DECEMBER.

Those who propose investing, (and who does not?) in tickets for the

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY

Which comes off in Louisville on the 3d of December next, have no time to lose.

ONLY 60,000 TICKETS
Have been issued, and
12,000 CASH GIFTS,
Amounting to
$1,500,000.
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED AS FOLLOWS:

LIST OF GIFTS:

One Grand Cash Gift		$250,000
One Grand Cash Gift		100,000
One Grand Cash Gift		50,000
One Grand Cash Gift		25,000
One Grand Cash Gift		17,000
10 Cash Gifts	$10,000 each	100,000
20 Cash Gifts	5,000 each	100,000
50 Cash Gifts	1,000 each	50,000
80 Cash Gifts	500 each	40,000
100 Cash Gifts	400 each	40,000
150 Cash Gifts	300 each	45,000
250 Cash Gifts	200 each	50,000
325 Cash Gifts	100 each	32,500
11,000 Cash Gifts	50 each	550,000

WHOLE TICKETS, $50. COUPONS, (Tenths) $5
ELEVEN TICKETS FOR $500.

For tickets or information, address
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Public Library Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.,
or THOS. H. HAYS & CO.,
609 Broadway, N. Y.
Nov.5-4t.

FARM FOR RENT.

The undersigned offers his Farm for rent, in Clay township, three-fourths of a mile from the E. B. T. Railroad, and the village of Three Springs. About 110 acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation. Good buildings, choice fruit and well watered.

Nov.5-4t. K. L. GREENE.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

A Two-Story Plank House, with five rooms and basement. Terms reasonable. Apply soon. Address, BOX 367, Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.29,1873-3t.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
[Estate of WILLIAM LOWRY, deceased.]

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of William Lowry, late of Hopewell township, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

LEVI LOWRY,
Coalmont, Pa., Oct.29,'73. Administrator.

RESIDENCE ON WASHINGTON Street, West Huntingdon, for sale.—The undersigned, having engaged in business at Tyrone, will sell his neat and comfortable residence, on the east side of Washington street, West Huntingdon, at private sale. Apply to

H. L. ATKINSON,
or K. A. LOVELL, Esq., Huntingdon, Pa.
Oct.22,1873tf.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. Vend. Exp. and Lev. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on MONDAY, November 10, 1873, at 1 o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, to wit:

Two hundred and fifty-one acres of land in Clay township, adjoining lands of Samuel Boyer on the west, Benjamin Shope on the east, M. J. Ashman on the south, and David Stone on the north, with a large dwelling house, large barn, and other outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel L. Glasgow and Harriet N. Glasgow.

ALSO—All of Defendant's right, title and interest in a certain lot of ground situate in the village of Shade Gap, Huntingdon county, Pa., describ d as follows: Beginning at a post on the east margin of the public road or street immediately opposite the line between the property on the west side of said street, formerly owned by H C. Robinson and Thomas Todhunter, ow owned by George Sipes and Sarah Wilson, s uth 105½ west 77 feet to a stone, thence west 79½ east 150 feet to a post, thence north 105½ east 77 feet to a post, thence south 79½ west 150 feet to the place of beginning, having thereon erected a frame dwelling, with storeroom and stable,

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry R. Shearer.

ALSO—All that certain two-story frame dwelling house, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting 18 feet on Mifflin street and extending back about 64 feet, and the lot or piece of ground and curtilage appurtenant to said building, fronting twenty-five feet on said street, and extending back at right angles thereto 150 feet to an alley, bounded on the west by lot of Jno. Flasher, and on the east by lot or part of a lot owned by George H Nash, it being a part of Lot No. 92 in the plan of West Huntingdon.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of George E. McElowney.

ALSO—All the right, title and interest of Joseph H. Summers defendant's in the following described tract of land, to wit: All that certain tract of land situate in Oneida township, adjoining the borough of Huntingdon, bounded on the north by lands of Robert Brenneman, on the south and east by lands of Hurford Bryan, and on the west by the Warm Springs road containing 9 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house and outbuildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Joseph H. Summers.

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest in a certain tract of land situate in the township of Dublin, Huntingdon county, bounded on the north by lands of William Parsons, on the east by land of George Hatfield, on the south by lands of John Morrow, and on the west by land of James Shearer, containing 75 acres, more or less, having thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, a log stable, and other outbildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Wier

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest, in a certain tract of land, situated in the township of Springfield, county of Huntingdon, Pa., and bounded as follows: On the east by lands of John Hess, on the south by lands of James Norris, on the west by lands of Amos Donaldson, and on the North by lands Gutshalls', containing 125 acres more or less, having thereon erected a two story Dwelling House, Log Barn and also a Round Barn.

ALSO—All of defendent's right, title and int rest, in a certain lot of ground, situated in the Borough of Cassville, Huntingdon county, Pa., begining at a stone corner on the west side of Main street and a northeast corner of lot on which Lemuel Green form rly lived, thence by said street north 60 feet to a stone corner, being lot of Geo. M. Green jr., thence with said lot 10 perches to a stone corner on back street, containing one-fourth acre, having thereon erected a two story frame Dwelling House and other out buildings

ALSO—All of defendant's right, title and interest, in a certain tract of land, situated in the township of Cass, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Begining at a gum corner of lands of heirs of Robert Speer, deceased, thence by a division line made by Hiram Greenland, north 80 deg's west, 3 1-0 perches to a post, thence north 37 deg's, east 9 1-0 perches to a post, thence by lands of John Savage and Isaac Smith, north 74 deg's, west 74 perches to a maple on shirly knob, thence south 1½ deg's, west 26 perches to a chestnut oak, thence south 74 deg's, east 62 perches to a post on the Speer's heirs line aforesaid, thence along same north 60 deg's, east 20 perches to the place of begining containing about nine and one-half acres.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jackson Lamberson.

ALSO—All of defendent's right, title and interest, in a certain lot of ground, situated in the Borough of Mapleton, county of Huntingdon, Pa., fronting on Main street, extending a long said street 60 feet and eight inches, being lot of Frank Hetrigh: 110 feet to an alley, thence along said alley 60 feet to lot of James S Gilley, thence by lot of said 119 feet 8 inches to Main street being lot numbered 21 in the plan of the Borough of Mapleton, having thereon erected a two story Plank House and out buildings.

Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of John McHugh.

ALSO—All of defendent's right, title and interest, in a certain tract of land, situated in the township of Henderson, county of Huntingdon, Pa., bounded as follows: On the north by land of Andrew Decker, on the east by lands of John Nunner and George Nunner, on the south

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 5, 1873.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

Ice.

Oysters.

Moonlight.

Send us local news.

Pay the printer during Court week.

The Hook and Ladder Company is a fixed fact.

The Rockhill Iron and Coal Company wants carpenters.

Dr. B. B. Hamlin's new house has been completed.

Prof. Light's next ascension from Altoona is not announced.

The man with the performing bear was in town on Friday last.

There are five new houses on Oneida street in West Huntingdon.

New crossings are going down at all points in West Huntingdon.

Hon. R. B. Brown, of the Clarion *Democrat*, is off to the far west.

The *Altoona Baptist* is the Mountain City's latest newspaper venture.

The H. & B. T. R. R. Co. is covering the shops, at Saxton, with slate.

Rev. George W. Zahniser has been on the sick list during the last week.

Some of the citizens above 9th and Mifflin, want gas. Let them have light.

It is said the Mt. Union Council lacks back bone. This is truly distressing.

Rev. Ruben E. Wilson, of Altoona, preached in the M. E. Church on last Sunday.

Fires are extremely demoralizing. If you don't believe it, ask the policemen.

The first snow squall of the season visited this bailiwick on Tuesday of last week.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has made great improvements at Warriors Ridge station.

The new Constitution is to be submitted to a vote of the people on the 16th of December.

Rev. R. E. Wilson, of Altoona, preached in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Sunday last.

Huntingdon is built over a deposit of excellent potters' clay. It makes the best of stoneware.

John Cunningham trots out as neat and cosey a running turnout as there is one about the town.

It is not true that 500 laborers were suspended from the Altoona shops on Saturday a week ago.

The Insurance office of G. B. Armitage & Co., of this place, sustained all the losses by the late fire.

A successful religious revival has been in progress in the Baptist Church, of this place, for a week past.

Why is the Altoona *Daily Tribune* like an old toper?—Because it cannot get along without its *Todd ie*.

Mr. S. S. Place, of this place, is canvassing for the "Cast-a-ways," one of the most readable books of the period.

The railroad company should erect a foot bridge over the railroad from the Union Depot, on Fourth street.

Wm. Foster has the fattest woodchuck in the State. He makes old "Jude's" mouth water whenever he looks at him.

Court will be an excellent time to settle up your little arrearages for subscription. Don't forget it, as we need the money badly.

The fire company should have a span of horses, the necessity for which was fully demonstrated on last Wednesday morning.

The five families that were made houseless by the fire have had considerable difficulty to find empty houses for their accommodation.

The usual number of thieves attended the late fire. There are always those who are ready to prey on the misfortunes of their neighbors.

Our friend C. H. Anderson, esq., spent a few days in town last week. He looks as if the atmosphere of the State Capital agreed with him.

When you come to Court next week just put a few extra dollars in your wallet for the printer. Don't fail to do this and your name will be blessed.

Our friend, George F. Marsh, esq., formerly of this place, now of Altoona, has built himself a very neat and comfortable residence in the latter place.

A new, self-feeding heater has made its appearance which burns Pittsburgh coal. One can be run a whole winter on fifteen dollars worth of that article.

A new pavement has been put down on Twelfth street between Washington and Mifflin. Several more are very much needed in the same neighborhood.

The fellows who got into their new fangled shirts upside down and with the wrong side of their pants in front, are now laughing at their late perplexity.

One *Tribune* sends greeting to the other, thus: "Adam Phule is the local editor of" so and so. This is somewhat primitive, and yet not original.

The fireman who was terribly outraged the morning of the late fire, because a lamp post would persist in getting into his way, got his "Bitters" without a prescription.

The A. D. H. set spent a gay evening at the residence of Col. Dorris, on last Thursday evening. The juniors display much more sociability than their seniors.

A brakeman, named Goff, is reported to have fallen from a freight train and to have been ground to fragments, at Bailey's Station, on the P. R. R., one day last week.

Mrs Rebecca Gorsuch has been bound over to answer the charge of burning the barn of Mr Andrew Decker, in Henderson township, on the morning of the 18th of October.

The various manufacturing establishments here have not cut down the number of employees, but some are contemplating cutting down the time, and consequently the wages.

Eight new caboose cars, manufactured by Orbison & Co., have been delivered to the H. & B. T. R. Co. The brakemen on that road intend to live like lords in the future.

We understand that the friends of one of the successful Democratic candidates at the recent election, are sending in heavy bills for campaign expenses. How is it, "Cy?"

Some one should keep boats to hire for a row on the Huntingdon dam. It would become quite a resort and would pay well. There is no finer body of water in the mountains.

Huntingdon is doing the clever thing in the way of procuring handsome turnouts. A few years ago there were not a half dozen carriages to be seen; now we have them by the score.

John Bowers, esq., cashier of Wm. Lloyds' Bedford Bank, was in town the other day. He is a most excellent financier, and his bank is in no wise responsible for the suspension.

The bridge on the Lewisburg, Center and Tyrone Railroad, over the little Juniata, below Tyrone, has been completed. Soon the iron horse will be heard in the land of the Warriors.

The West Huntingdon people are complaining frightfully against the wretched condition of the board walks. Here is a chance for a member of the Council to distinguish himself.

The fellow who usually carries the poker and smoothing irons out and places them in a secure place and then goes back and throws the looking glass out of the window, was at the fire.

Al. Fyan, of Bedford county, was convicted in the United States District Court last week for attempting to remove liquor from his distillery without having paid the government duty.

Mrs. Hartly, an aged lady, fell down stairs while her house was on fire, on Wednesday morning last, and bruised her head, face and other portions of her body severely. No bones were broken.

One of the ways of keeping up the exchequer of the Agricultural Society is to cut down printers' bill. It is a small business but then there are, now and then, those who are equal to it.

The new Williamsburg branch of the P. R. R., from Altoona, via Hollidaysburg to Williamsburg, was thrown open to the public on Monday of last week. Two passenger trains will run on it daily.

The Mt. Union *Times* says its going to wade through the "Legends of the Juniata." Why are they not published in pamphlet form? Hundreds would read them if they were put up in an attractive style.

The rats in Henry & Co's. establishment have a great fondness for wine. One of the clerks has lost several gallons. He is quite sure that it was the rats, as there is no winebibber about the place.

A rumor has been in circulation that Messrs. Thomas Burchinell & Son intended to suspend business, at the Planing Mill, until money matters ease up. Upon inquiry we find there is no foundation for the rumor.

A petition, numercusly signed, will be presented to the Council, praying them to purchase another Silsby Fire Engine, of the second grade. The people are aroused at last. They used to sneer at our warnings.

"Which?" is the mild form in which the Altoona *Tribune* puts it. Quite laconic, indeed. It may not exactly know Which is Which, but we are quite sure that we do know What is What. *Dern* such a poor '*Crum* of comfort.

There is an article at the top of the third column, on the first page, of the July and October number of the *Typographic Advertiser*, to to which we would call the attention of our Altoona cotemporaries. It might do some of them good.

Everybody who is not the lucky owner of a residence is looking for a house. Why cannot some of our capitalists build up several blocks of cheap houses for rent? They pay 12 or 15 per cent. This certainly ought to be an inducement.

When one gentleman promises another a new hat to keep the coast clear to enable the former to steal a keg of beer, he ought to sock up when the party of the second part fulfills his part of the contract. One good turn deserves another, you know. Size, six and seven eighths.

The Kemble Coal and Iron Company, at Riddlesburg, have suspended upwards of sixty hands and have blown one of their furnaces out of blast. The principal portion of the suspended men have found employment in the mines. Inability to sell their iron is the cause assigned.

The fireman who concluded that he was in a condition to take his wearied comrade home from the fire, and who on their arrival there spent half an hour searching over the front side of the house for the aperture to introduce the night key, swears now that he was never so much excited in his life.

The other morning while some excited individual was hastering down the street, proclaiming, far and wide, that the Court House was on fire, a small conflagration was brilliantly illuminating the eager countenances of the crowd from the back of his coat. It was extinguished without the aid of the Silsby.

The jurymen and witnesses in attendance at the Adjourned Court, last week, asseverate that Judge Hall, of Bedford, is a gentleman in the strictest sense of the term. He is one of the few judges in the State who will not permit ignorant lawyers to browbeat unsuspecting witnesses. He made hosts of friends in Blair county last week. May he long live.—*Altoona Tribune.*

We now and then meet an individual who wants to measure our corn by somebody elses half bushel. We want it distinctly understood that we do business for ourselves, from our own standpoint, and charge such prices as will enable us to live and pay our debts without becoming the objects of charity. The man who runs a business that will not support him and itself is a fool.

Since the fire there appears to be a much more healthy sentiment in regard to Water Works. It is a great pity that this important project has been postponed, as a large number of laboring men could have found employment during the coming winter, at fair wages, and thus put in circulation a considerable sum of money, as well as afforded them a means for supporting themselves and families.

Twenty-three years ago, on last Friday evening, while the writer hereof was a green cub in the Bedford *Inquirer* office, and while he sat reading his usual evening's task, some graceless scamp unceremoniously opened the door, and hurled a large cabbage head across the room. He no doubt thought that two heads were better than one, though one were a cabbage head. It was our first introduction to Hallowe'en, and from that until the present we have never forgotten the occasion, and never fail to associate it with heads of cabbage.

The Failure of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co.

Messrs. Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., bankers, extensively connected with the banking interests of Pennsylvania, suspended payment yesterday afternoon. They were prominent and presumably conservative, but, represent ing fully thirty five large banking institutions of the Iron State—all of them more or less intimately connected with the now embarrassed manufacturing interests of that country—they had no hope of withstanding the trial to which so many others here have lately succumbed. They were members of the Stock Exchange, but are understood not to be much involved in that direction. The house is allied with that of Lloyd, Cassatt & Co., of Philadelphia, and represents here the following bankers of Pennsylvania: Kerr & Co., of Altoona; Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., Altoona; The Appollo Savings Bank, Appollo; The Ashland Savings Bank, of Ashland; W. M. Lloyd, of Bedford; The Brookville Bank, of Brookville; The People's Bank, of Charmichaels; The Discount and Deposit Bank, of Clarion; The Citizen's Savings Bank, of East Brady; Lloyd & Co., of Ebensburg; Farmers' Bank, of Elizabethtown; Lloyd, Huff & Co., of Greensburg; Indiana County Deposit Bank, of Indiana; Farmers' and Miners' Bank, of Irwins; John Dibert & Co., of Johnstown; Lloyd, Huff & Watt, of Latrobe; F. K. Arnold & Co., of Suthersburg; Burd & McClure, of Mercer; Lloyd, Huff & Co., of Mount Pleasant; New Bethlehem Savings Bank, of New Bethlehem; Newtown Banking Company, of Newtown; Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., of Osceola Mills; Parnassus Bank, of Parnassus; Philipsburg Banking Company, of Philipsburg; Mahoning Bank, of Punxatawney; R. B. Caldwell & Co., of Renovo; The Bank at Tarentum; L. Caldwell & Co., of Tyrone; Powell & Co., of Williamsport; Union Banking Company, of Philadelphia; First National Bank, of Altoona; Safe Deposit Bank, of Pottsville.—*N. Y. Times.*

For a fine line of Boy's and Children Hats or Caps, go to Cohen Bros., No. 422 Penn street. sept17tf.

A Destructive Conflagration

Three Buildings and five Families Burned Out—A Perfect Hurricane of Fire—All that Portion of Town East of Third Street Endangered.—On Wednesday morning, about half-past four o'clock, an engineer running an eastern bound freight train, gave an extraordinary alarm of fire, and in a few minutes the lurid rays of the devouring element shot up to the heavens and were reflected from the clouds and surrounding objects. The wind was blowing a severe gale from the west. The air was cold and biting. When we reached the scene of conflagration the "Huntingdon" boys had their engine in position, the hose attached, and were waiting a sufficient steam pressure. A large number of persons had already assembled and their numbers were being rapidly augmented. The Cincinnati west had thrown a spark which had lodged on the roof of a weather-boarded log building, owned by Jno. W. Matterr, esq., which was not discovered until the wind had fanned it into an inconsiderable blaze. When first discovered a single bucket of water would have extinguished it, but there was no means of reaching the fire until the inmates could be aroused and made sensible of their peril, which took some time. The wind, meantime, drove the fire across the roof and into the adjoining brick building of Andrew Johnston, esq., and in spite of the wind, as it were, it lapped back and made a furious onslaught upon the frame, weather boarded log building of Mr. Joseph R. Carmon. Up to this time the engine had not got up a full head of steam, while the wind was blowing a perfect hurricane. The flames leapt across the Johnston building and communicated to the roof of Mrs. Hartley's stone residence in the rear. A few minutes later the steamer began to throw two splendid streams upon the devouring fiend. The fire on Mrs. Hartley's house was wiped out almost by a single sweep of the nozzle, and this section of the hose was passed into the rear of the burning buildings and two powerful streams, one from the front and the other from the rear, were poured upon the burning buildings. Here the wind increased its fury, and the air became one blinding, scorching, hissing hail of sparks, until it became necessary to hold your breath to avoid inhaling them. It was a magnificent sight.

In a moment a cry was raised that the Court House was on fire. Away dashed the crowd. Then Senator Petriken's house, St. John's Episcopal Church, Thos. Fisher's stable, the Morrison House, Dr. R. Allison Miller's office, and others, fifteen in all, some of them two squares away. There appeared to be no hope for the Eastern end of town, but prompt action on the part of those who are accustomed to ing scale buildings soon quenched the incipient flames, and the Silsby checked the ardor of the conflagration, and the wind could not make headway against man, steam and water. Three times the Court House was threatened, and three times did some sturdy son of toil come to the rescue and save it.

Too much praise cannot be bestowed upon those who manned the "Huntingdon." For hours they worked, many of them drenched to the skin with water, with the winter air cold and piercing, to save the town. All did their duty, and the Silsby engine is the theme of universal prai-e. The whole lower end of the town would have gone if it had not been for her splendid execution. Those who resisted her purchase are now her warmest friends.

The juniors, with the old "Juniata," did marvellously well, and were the admiration of everybody. Stationed in the rear of the fire they poured an incessant stream upon the roofs and gables of the surrounding buildings and thus prevented their ignition by the myriads of sparks. The old "Phœnix" was also brought into requisition and enacted her role. She fell to the lot of the youngsters who do not belong to the "Huntingdon," and the way they made her squirt was truly admirable. They earned their "bitters," and they drank them. An hour or two later theirs was a limber crowd.

There were five families left houseless.—Much of their goods were saved. John W. Mattern, esq, experienced the heaviest loss, as he was entirely without insurance. The following is an approximate estimate of the loss, viz:

Andrew Johnston, esq., brick building, $2,000. Insurance $2,000.

A. P. W. Johnston, drug store, $2,000, furniture $400. Insurance $1,500.

Jos. R. Carmon, house and furniture, $2,500. Insurance $2,000.

John W. Mattern, esq., house and furniture, $4,000. No insurance.

Mrs. Sarah McCauley, furniture, &c., $500. No insurance.

Miss Martha K. Nolte, furniture, $100. No insurance.

This is the first important fire that has occurred in Huntingdon for half a dozen years. Five families have been made houseless, and only through the persistent efforts of the progressive men of the place, in procuring a decent steam fire engine, against the opposition of those who always stand in the way of improvement, was the entire lower end saved.

But suppose there had been no water in the canal, or that the fire had broken out on any of the back streets, what would have been the result? Why, Somerset or Mifflintown would have been repeated. No power under the control of man could have saved anything from destruction east of the starting point.—Does this not tell us, in a voice of thunder, that if the town is to be saved, in all seasons of the year, that we must have Water Works? If the canal had been frozen up or empty, a quarter of a million of dollars would not have footed the loss, while, as it is, ten or twelve thousand dollars will do it.

A Runaway Locomotive

On Saturday evening, Mr. Charley Greist, engineer of a "pusher," received orders to bring his engine from Gallitzin to Altoona. While coming down the grade at a rapid rate of speed, the brake of the tender snapped asunder, and the impetus of the locomotive could not therefore be controlled. In this emergency, Mr. Greist reversed the motion of the locomotive, and he and the firemen jumped to the ground. The reversal of the engine had the effect of blowing out the cylinder head of the locomotive, and the ponderous machine drifted down a helpless wreck, as a ship without a rudder, into this city, its speed accelerated with each mile it traversed. It so chanced that a locomotive was being brought out of the shops at the precise juncture when the fugitive locomotive made its appearance here. The two rushed together in fearful embrace, but strange to say, but little damage other than the demolition of the cow-catchers of each was done. The engineer and fireman of the second locomotive also jumped for their lives, and were not hurt. It was a thrilling accident, and the consequences might have been fearful to contemplate. Had not the second locomotive been present to stop the flight of the runaway, it is altogether probable that the latter would have run directly into the shops at the rate of a mile a minute, and the amount of damage done to life and limb in that case would have been simply incalculable.—*Altoona Daily Tribune, Nov. 3rd.*

Shooting Match.

On Thanksgiving Day there will be a shooting match, in Huntingdon, on an extensive scale. Fifty turkeys will be shot for. The marksmen of Blair, Cambria and Huntingdon counties are invited to participate. [nov5,3t

New Grocery!—Everything at lowest figures for cash. Call at No. 603, Washington street. Everything new—no old stock. Massey means business. Don't fail to see him.

Suspension of the Banking House of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co.

Our people were taken by surprise, at noon yesterday, when it was announced that the banking house of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., had closed its doors. The failure of the house of Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., of New York, was the cause.

Up to this time the house of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co. has enjoyed the almost unlimited confidence of our people, and notwithstanding its present suspension, those best acquainted with its responsibility have no fears as to its early resumption, if that be deemed best, or final closing up, paying dollar for dollar. A full statement of the condition of the bank will be prepared in a few days.

At present we know but little about its condition. The failure of the New York house was unlooked for by Mr. Lloyd and fell upon him unawares. The extent of the failure cannot be known for a day or two.

The closing of the New York house has involved the closing of all banks here and elsewhere, in which Mr. Lloyd was individually liable.

The failure of Wm. M. Lloyd & Co. does not affect the First National Bank, or the Mechanics' Saving Bank, of this city, both of which will continue business as heretofore.

All checks drawn by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including those drawn upon Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., will be paid on presentation at the First National Bank.

The statement in the Johnstown *Tribune* that Wm. M. Lloyd was connected with the House of Lloyd, Cassatt & Co., Philadelphia is incorrect, as he has not now and never had any connection with it.

The above we clip from the Altoona *Tribune*, of Friday morning last. It is with sadness that we received the intelligence. The confidence of the people of the Juniata Valley, in Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., was unbounded. The uniform courtesey and disposition to accommodate, which marked their intercourse with their patrons, was well calculated to make them popular. This stroke will be severely felt in Bedford where the people have hardly recovered from the former suspensions. We do hope that it is only temporary and that they may be able to reume in a few days.

St. Nicolas for November.

The first number of St. Nicholas has just been issued. Pictorially, it is one of the most beautiful magazines in the country, being enriched by designs from the pencils of Miss Hallock, Sol Eytinge, Miss Ledyard, Sheppard, Bolles, Bread and others.

The reading matter is varied and bright. There are thirty-three articles, some for the very little ones, some for the oldest of young people and some for every age between. We find in its broad, well-printed pages, poems by William Cullen Bryant, Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom and others. There is a capital human-fairy sketch by R. Harding Davis. Donald G. Mitchell contributes a characteristic article, entitled "Who Wrote the Arabian Nights?" and the first chapters of a serial story by F. R. Stockton are given. Among the stories we find a charmingly told account of a fairy's visit to a bee-hive, by Annie Moore; and lively tales by Paul Fort and J. S. Stacy. Lucretia P. Hale tells the adventures of a doll Noah Brooks has a capital article for boys, called "By the Sea," and Olive Thorne talks about a certain "Old-Fashioned Hat."

There are also interesting descriptions of zebras, passenger pigeons, the curious inhabitants of the Farallone Islands, and the Pinte Indians, besides bright little "Jingles" and a whole page in large type for little children with big eyes. We must not forget to mention as an admirable features a short story in German, for the benefit of youngsters who are learning that language. Then "Jack-in-the-Pulpit," a curious fellow who is full of little bits of wit and wisdom; and there are capital notices of juvenile books, intended for those who will read the books, and a puzzle department that will certainly sharpen the wits of the youngsters.

Firemen's Parade at Huntingdon

—The Vigilant Boys, of Altoona, to the Huntingdon Boys, Greeting.—At a recent meeting of the members of the Vigilant Steam Fire Engine Company, No. 2, of Altoona, who participated in the Firemen's parade, at Huntingdon, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this company are justly due and are hereby tendered to the Huntingdon Steam Fire Engine Company and the officers of the Agricultural Society for the many courtesies extended to us on the occasion of our visit to Huntingdon.

Resolved, That J. Simpson Africa, esq., the Chief Marshal of the parade, was the right man in the right place. He is a gentleman in the strictest adaptation of the term; a man in whom there is no guile; a fireman who is as brave as he is courteous, and a good fellow generally.

Resolved, That the citizens of Huntingdon generally, and the ladies in particular, are firm friends of the firemen, as was evidenced by the welcome we received at the hands of the former and the floral offerings on the part of the latter.

Resolved, That we will ever hold in grateful remembrance the assistance rendered us on the occasion in question by the members of the Excelsior Hose Company No. 3, of Altoona, our junior fire organization.

Resolved, That the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, through its gentlemanly Superintendent, John Reilly, esq., and the Train Master of the Middle Division, Robert D. Steel, esq., has again placed us under obligations for favors and kindnesses extended to us on the occasion of our recent excursion, favors and kindnesses which will never be forgotten.

Wm. M. Rose,
Clarence Speer,
Samuel Black,
} Committee.

Child Drowned.

On Wednesday of last week while the hostler at Lowry, Eichelberger & Sons' stables was in the act of getting a bucket full of water out of the head race to the Company's engine house, his attention was attracted to what appeared to be a child's hand. A closer examination revealed to him the whole body, and calling for help, Painter, manager for the company, at once came to the man's assistance in taking out the lifeless body of a little boy. The corpse proved to be the child of Mr. James E. Hedding, salesman in the Company's store, who lives on a back street rather near the race, but several hundred yards above the stables. The child was between three and four years old and had been missed but a very short time.—*Bedford County Press.*

List of Patents

issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending Oct., 14, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.:

Stone pavement, T. D. Owens, Pittsburgh; Refrigerator, J. Rohrer, Lancaster; Combination Tool, C. J. Schoff, Osceola; Manufacture of Iron from Blast Furnace Slag, J. J. Vinton, Sharon; Apparatus for Cleaning Dyed Wool, J. E. Ackroyd, Chester; Child's Carriage, J. G. Kamphans, Pittsburgh; Pitman Rod, S. N. Warte, Danville; Mail Pouch Catcher and Holder for R. R., B. F. Bean, Pawling; Rein Holder, J. W. Clark, Pittsburgh; Scrubbing Brush, C. Herold, Pittsburgh.

Special Announcement.

A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers of the *International Review*, are glad to announce a change hitherto deemed only a possibility of the future. Articles in hand, arrangements with the most eminent European and American writers, with the promise of the Magazine, fully warrant them in issuing it six times a year. It is thus removed from the old type of Quarterlies, and from its beginning adapted to the vigor and spirit of the times. The first number, bearing date January, 1874, will appear about the first of next December.

Death of Joseph Saxton.

Mr. Jos. Saxton, Superintendent of Weights and Measures, United States Coast Survey, died at his residence, in Washington, on Sunday evening, 26th ult., at 8:30 o'clock. He had been in failing health for the past four years, having in that period suffered from a succession of paralytic strokes, which terminated in his death. A Washington paper has the following sketch of his life: Mr. Saxton was born in Huntingdon, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvania, on the 22d of March, 1799. He was a man of extraordinary mechanical genius, and may be justly ranked among the eminent self-made men of the present century. The late Prof. Bache, in an assemblage of scientists a few years since, pronounced him to be "the greatest mechanical genius the world ever saw." In early life Mr. Saxton learned the silversmith business in his native town, and when but sixteen years of age made a printing press, and printed a small newspaper. When quite a young man he went to Philadelphia in a boat built by himself. He resided in the Quaker City several years. While there he made the old city clock, which yet marks the time from the summit of Independence Hall. Subsequently Mr. Saxton went to London, and in that city and in Paris he resided nine years. He was the inventor of the celebrated electro-magnetic machine by which the first magnetic sperk was produced, and which he exhibited in London in the presence of forty thousand people, including forty distinguished scientists. While in that city he made the machinery for the Philadelphia mint, and was sent for to put it up. He was employed in the mint for seven years in making the dies of the coin now in use. Mr. Saxton came to Washington about twenty-eight years ago, under the the auspices of Professor Bache, then Superintendent of the United States Coast Survey. Since that time he has been employed in that office, and was, at the time of his death, as above stated, Superintendent of Weights and Measures—a position which he filled with marked ability. While on this duty he made sets of weights and measures for all the State capitals of the Union, and also for the several Custom houses throughout the country. A fine pair of scales made by him attracted great attention at the London Exposition, and a gold medal was awarded him. He was also the recipient at various times of other medals, awarded for his meritorious works. The deceased had been a prominent member of the Academy of Sciences, of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and of other scientific organizations, and also a regular contributor to the *Scientific American* and standard publications in the scientific world. He was a devotee of mechanical science and was highly honored by the distinguished scientists who were his cotemporaries. His funeral took place from his late residence on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Great Clearing Cost Sale!—Eight *Thousand Dollars Worth of Goods to be Disposed of at Cost!*—We have the above amount of merchandise on hand, and we propose to clear it out, as fast as possible, at a COST SALE, to commence on Monday, the 27th of October. This you will find to be a grand opportunity to procure

CASSIMERES,	GLOVES,
JEANS,	HOSIERY,
LADIES' FURS,	CARPETS,
FLANNELS,	OIL CLOTHS,
MUSLINS,	MATTINGS,
BOOTS & SHOES,	&c., &c., &c.,

and any thing else we have on hand, *at first cost*, with no addition or charge whatever.

These goods must and shall be sold, and the prices will convince you that now is the time to buy what you need for the winter.

Don't forget the day of opening the sale, *Monday, October 27th.*

The Store Rooms occupied by us, and also two rooms over the Express Office, will be for rent from April 1st, 1874.

oct.22.4.] FISHER & SONS.

The loss of A. P. W. Johnston, on drugs, by the fire of Wednesday morning, amounted to about $700, and was paid on Saturday by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., through the Agency of G. B. Armitage & Co., with whom he had insured. This prompt action speaks volumes of praise for the "Old" Ætna, so well known in our community. Messrs. Armitage & Co. represent the Companies interested in the other losses, and we are informed they are promptly adjusting their claims. The high standing of all the Companies represented at this Agency render them worthy of full confidence.

Dedication.

The M. E. Church in Birmingham, will be dedicated to the Lord on the third Sabbath, 16th inst. The dedicatory sermon will be delivered at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Dr. J. C. Pershing, president of the "Pittsburg Female Seminary." A children's meeting at 3 o'clock P. M., conducted by Revs. A. D., Yocum of Clearfield, and J. A. McCord of Tyrone. Services at 7 P. M., by Rev. J. C. Clark, of Shamokin. Former pastors, other ministers and the public generally are cordially invited.

WM. GWYNN, P. C.

J. K. Thompson,
Sec., for Trustees.

When you come to Court don't forget to call at E. C. Summers & Co.'s store, opposite Williams' marble yard. They sell all goods at only 5 per cent. advance on cost. [n5.2w.

Blanks.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

For the latest styles of Bows and Ties go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

Huntingdon and Broad Top Rail Road—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS
For week ending Nov. 1, 1873	9830
Same time last year	6010
Increase for week	3820
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1873	396,552
Same date last year	257,516
Increase for year 1873	139,036

For the latest styles of Silk Hats go to Cohen Bros., in the Diamond. sept17tf.

Fifty Cents Will Pay for the Journal for Three Months!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the Journal for three months. tf.

Trunks, Valieses and Umbrellas, at Cohen Bros., in the Diamond on Penn st. sept17tf.

TWO HUNDRED
West Huntingdon Lots
For Sale.
Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

Fresh Arrival of Millinery Goods.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

For a fine White Shirt go to Cohen Bros., three doors from the post office. sept17tf.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

From Lincoln.

Lincoln Township, Oct. 28, 1873.

Mr. Editor—*Dear Sir:*—In the name of common sense, will that man Guss, of the *Globe*, and Potato Bug notoriety, ever ask any one to believe anything that may appear in that delectable sheet her after? Notwithstanding all his lying and protesting against his Guerrilla campaign being a Democratic move, after the inglorious defeat of his Potato Bug ticket, he sets up the greatest shouts of victory ever heard in the county. Why the Democrats whom he has helped to some of the offices cannot begin to betray the same emotions of gratitude that Guss, the true Republican, as he calls himself, does. Is it possible that any one can be blind enough not to see that he lies now or he lied before the election? No wonder that we hear men every day denouncing him for the swindle. They can see now that what they were told by the only true Republican party, was the truth. And to see how he attempts to villify and traduce some of the very best men the county ever knew—men who were known here before he was known as a man or disorganizer in Juniata county—the word of any one of them would be taken by nine-tenths of this county sooner than his oath. Why does he not give us the picture of that thing crying in Harrisburg at the State Convention? I think he would make more out of that, if Barnum were to see it, than he will ever make by editing or disgracing the *Globe*, as he has been doing.

Yours,
A Republican all the time.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
Huntingdon, Pa., November 4, 1873.

Superfine Flour	$ 6 00
Extra Flour	7 00
Family Flour	7 50
Red Wheat	1 30
White Wheat	1 40
Bark per cord	9 00
Barley	60
Butter	25
Brooms ₱ doz	2 50
Beeswax ₱ pound	30
Beans ₱ bushel	2 00
Beef	7
Cloverseed ₱ 64 pounds	4 00
Corn ₱ bushel on ear	50
Corn shelled	60
Chickens ₱ lb	8
Corn Meal ₱ cwt	1 75
Candles ₱ lb	12½
Cranberries ₱ quart	18
Dried Apples ₱ lb	6
Dried Cherries ₱ lb	6
Dried Beef	20
Eggs	20
Feathers	25
Flaxseed ₱ bushel	1 25
Hops ₱ pound	25
Hams smoked	12½
Shoulder	8
Side	9
Hay ₱ ton	15 00
Lard ₱ lb new	10
Large onions ₱ bushel	1 50
Oats	40
Potatoes ₱ bushel new	50
Plaster ₱ ton ground	13 00
Rags	3
Rye	65
Rye Chop ₱ cwt	2 00
Rye Straw ₱ bundle	15
Wool washed	40@45
Wool unwashed	30

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Saturday says: The Philadelphia money market continues in *statu quo*, with very little improvement to notice in the rates for loans the banks are discounting to a limited extent in favor of depositors, but there is considerable difficulty on the street in placing commercial paper, owing to the depressed condition of general trade and the troubles among manufacturing firms. Call loans are in good demand, and rates are very favorable for this class of transactions. 8 per cent. is the prevailing rate, although some business is reported at a lower figure.

Gold sold at 108¾@⅞, opening at ½ and closing at ⅞.

Exchange on London is quoted at the following rates:—60 days, 106¼, three days, 108¾.

Government bonds are very unsettled, but we noticed a slight improvement on a portion of the list.

At the stock board a limited business was done, and prices show a falling off. New city 6's sold at 103¾.

Reading railroad changed hands at 50¼: Pennsylvania at 57¾: Lehigh Valley at 54@54½: Nesquehoning at 49¼, and Northern Central at 54.

In canal shares the sales were in Schuylkill preferred at 10½ and Lehigh at 22¾.

The rest of the list was inactive. Small sales of empire transportation at 46¾.

PHIADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

Philadelphia, Oct. 31.—Cotton is in limited request, and sells in a small way at 14¾c. for middling upland, and 15½c. for Gulf.

Cloverseed is dull. A small lot sold at 8¾c. per pound. Timothy may be quoted at $2 75@3, and Flaxseed at $1 95@2.

In coffee, sugar and molasses no sales are reported.

The Flour market is extremely quiet, the demand being limited both for shipment and home consumption. Prices, however, remain without change. About 1,400 barrels City Mills sold on private terms, and 600 barrels in lots at $5 50@6 25 for extras; Wisconsin extra family at $7 25; Minnesota do. do. $7 50@8; Pennsylvania do. do. $7 50@8; Ohio and Indiana do. do. $7 25@8 50; and fancy brands $8 75@10. Rye Flour is quoted at $4 75.

In the Wheat market there is no improvement. Sales of red at $1,45@1,50; amber at $1,55@1,65; No. 1 spring at $1 35@1 40, and inferior do. at $1 20. Rye is quoted at 81c. Corn is firmer; sales of 9,000 bushels at 63c for yellow, and 62@63c, for Western mixed. Oats move slowly at 47@50c. for white, and 44@47c. for mixed.

Whiskey is steady at 91c. for Western iron-bound.

Marriages.

Glazier—Cochran.—on the 28th ult., by the Rev. G. W. Zahniser, Mr. John H. Glazier to Miss Julia Cochran, both of Huntingdon.

Thus launched upon life's tempestuous ocean, may they float on, neither to the right nor the left, in bless celestial and unending, is the prayer of the humble printer.

Knode—Vanorman.—On the 30th ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Peter Swoope, esq., Mr. Henry Knode to Miss Mattie Vanorman, both of Huntingdon county.

Deaths.

Hight.—On the 28th ult., at his residence in Henderson township, William H. Higat, a soldier of the War of 1812, aged 88 years, 2 months and 18 days.

New Advertisements.

No Cure No Pay.

Dyspepsia

Permanently cured in every instance by the

Eagle Dyspepsia Troches,

They will immediately correct a sour stomach, cure heartburn, sickness or pain in the stomach, costiveness, liver complaint, head ache, etc., etc. For sale by all Druggists. Price 35 cents per Box. Nebeker & Co., Proprietors, Phila., Pa. For sale in Huntingdon, by John Read & Sons, Druggists. Oct.29,'73-3mo.

Stray Hog.

Came to the residence of the subscriber, residing in Waterstreet, Huntingdon county, Pa., on or about the 1st of October, 1873, one Black Hog, said hog would weigh about 200 pounds. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

H. CRISSMAN BECK.
Oct.22,1873-3t. Waterstreet, Pa.

60 Choice Building Lots!

60 Choice BUILDING LOTS, in Taylor's Addition to West Huntingdon," for sale.

Apply to

tf. JOHN F. MILLER.

Smithfield Village

Building Lots for Sale.

TWELVE LOTS on PIKE street and TWELVE LOTS on BRIDGE street. Lots 50x150 feet fronting on sixty foot streets, and extending back to twenty-five foot alleys. Price $5.00, payments to suit purchasers.

R. R. BRYAN,
No. 528 Penn street, Huntingdon, Pa.
Sept.17,1873-tf.

District Attorney's Office,

Huntingdon, Pa., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

Go to the Journal Office
For all kinds of printing.

New Advertisements.

Let all the world know

That I have just replenished my stock of goods with the best articles to be found in the eastern cities. The

Clothing Department

is the most complete that can be found outside the city. The garments are made of the best materials, and are cut in the latest style, and are selling very cheap. My stock of

Hats and Caps

can't

The Huntingdon Journal.

Farm and Household.

Keeping Butter.

While a well in this vicinity was being cleaned recently, a half pound of butter was found in the bottom, as good and sweet as when first made. How long it had been there no one knows. The present occupant of the premises has been fifteen years on the place, and the pump being in constant use, there had been no occasion befere to have it cleaned. The butter must have been there all the time, and how long before is not known. The outside was of a paler color than that within, but otherwise there was no change.

It is not unknown to good dairy folks that butter will keep well in cool, pure spring water, and some have taken advantage of the fact to preserve butter in close vessels under the surface. But we think it is not generally known that it would keep so long in actual contact with the water. It might be worth considering whether this hint about preserving butter might not be taken advantage of, so as to initiate a regular plan of preserving butter sweet and fresh, until market or other circumstances favor good prices. It is one of the weaknesses of the butter business that at some seasons prices are ruinously low, and the usual remedy of potting is not a very good one.

The water, of course must be cool and pure. At a high temperature, such as most water near the surface reaches, vegetable organisms grow that would soon communicate decay to organic matter in the water: but there are many places where a lagoon of the proper condition of pure well water could readily be constructed.

It may not be out of place here to remark that little hints such as these are continually occuring in almost every one's experience; but only soon to be forgotten. Yet often if the suggestion be listened to and the thread followed up, one might get on the track of some good idea that would rapidly make a fortune. We think that new inventions require much study; but the truth is, most of our best discoveries have been by accident. — *Germantown Telegraph.*

To Break a Pair of Steers.

The first step in my practice was to get the steers in a small yard, then into the stall, put a rope around the horns, tie them in the stall, and teach them to stand quietly when tied. All harshness was avoided. The next thing was to establish confidence between myself and the steers; which was done by patting, currying, and feeding nubbins of corn. Wild steers would soon learn that they were not going to be hurt. They were then trained to be led simply; after which two were tied togother by their horns, and were led around the yard, and along the highway, until they were as tractable as a gentle horse. Then a yoke was put on their necks, and two were allowed to run loose for a few hours every day in the yard while wearing the yoke. A sweep was then made by setting a post in he ground, allowing it to extend two or three feet above the surface, and the but end of the pole, twenty or more feet long, was placed in a horizontal position on the post, with an iron bolt or crowbar running through the pole to the top of the post. The steers were hitched to the small end of the pole, with a hand sled attached; and they were trained to draw the driver, on the sled. After a few lessons on the sweep, they were prepared to draw a light sleigh to the woods, and bring home a small load of wood.

Boiled Corned Beef.

Many a farmer's table is weekly spread with savory dishes composed of boiled corned beef and cabbage; yet often they are not as attractive as they should be, because they are not properly cooked and served. The beef should always be soaked over night, unless it has been recently salted; and if so, it should be well washed. Put the beef into boiling water, and as soon as it boils up, skim it well; remove the pot from the hottest part of the fire; and let it simmer constantly from four to six hours. according to the size of the piece; half an hour per pound is a good rule, and it will apply to corned beef, tongues and hams.

The chief reason of so much of our corned beef, being tough and not deliciously tender, is too rapid boiling, and for too short a time. If the meat is to be served cold, it is much better to let it stand in the pot after cooking until nearly cold; then take it out and press it under heavy weights, first pulling out the bones. This will give you a solid piece of neat, from which very thin slices can be cut, which prove a decided relish to the most fastidious.

Adorn the Farm.

While the farmer has his mind, in the main, on making improvements on his farm, which are of a practical use, which returns profit in cash, it will not be wise to forego those which pay in the gratification they afford to the finer instincts of our nature. The farm should be made beautiful as well as fertile; it should have trees for ornament and shade as well as for growing fruit and timber. Grounds around the dwelling, walks leading to and from it, a garden ajoining, are needed to complete a farmer's home, and they should be so laid out, constructed and kept that they shall minister to the innate love of the beautiful and picturesque as well as meet the practical uses for which they are designed.

APPLE JELLY.—Apples make an excellent jelly. The process is as follows:—They are pared, quartered, and the core completely removed, and put in a pot *without* water, closely covered, and put into an oven or over a fire. When pretty well stewed the juice is to be squeezed out through a cloth, to which a little white of an egg is added and then the sugar. Skim it previous to boiling, then reduce it to a proper consistency, and an excellent jelly will be the product.

Miscellaneous.

TAKE
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great value in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululating the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Complaint and prinful offspring thereof, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

Simmons' Liver Regulator
Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.

June 11, 1873-1y.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

PURELY VEGETABE.

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

Dr. J. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medicinal properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubucular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is affected.

If men will enjoy good health, let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alcoholic stimulants in every form.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists and General Agents, San Francisco, California, and cor. Washington and Charlton Sts., New York.

Sold by JOHN REED & SONS.
Oct.8,1873.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS!

Which may be done with less than quarter the usual expense by the use of GLINES PATENT SLATE ROOFING PAINT. A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by the application of this slate be made to last from 25 to 30 years. Old roofs can be patched and painted and made to look much better and last longer than new shingles without the Slate, for ONE-THIRD the COST of RE-SHINGLING. The cost of Slating new Shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them, and the Slate is FIRE-PROOF against sparks and live coals falling upon it, as may be easily tested by any one, and as appears from the fact that Insurance Companies make the same Tariff that they do for slated Roofs. For tin and iron it has no equal, as it expands by heat and contracts by cold, and never cracks or scales. For Cemetery fences it is particularly adapted, as it will not corrode in the most exposed places. Roofs covered with Tar Sheathing Felt can be made water tight at a small expense. The Slate or Paint is EXTREMELY CHEAP! two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of Shingle roof, or over four hundred of Tin or Iron. Price of the Slate ready for use is 80 cents per gallon, $16 per half barrel, or $30 per barrel of about 40 gallons, freight from New York added. We furnish and apply the material for $2.50 per 100 square feet freight added. The Paint has a very heavy body, but is easily applied with a 4 or 6 inch coloring brush. On old and rotten shingles it fills up the holes and pores, hardens them, and gives a new and substantial roof that will last for years. On curled or warped shingles, it brings them to their place and keeps them there. It fills up the holes in tin or felting roofs and stops the leak; one coat is equal to ten of ordinary paint. The color of the Slate when first applied is of a dark purple; in about a month it changes to a light uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, Slate. It is a slow dryer, but rain will not affect it in the least in one hour after it is put on. Roofs examined, estimates of cost giveff, and when required, will be put in through repair. Orders respectfully solicited. Address R. J. WEISTLING, Jr., Middletown, or R. R. WIESTLING, Huntingdon, Agents for Dauphin, Lancaster, Lebanon, Huntingdon, Bedford, Blair and Cambria counties.

Sept.24,'73-1t.

THE STERLING ORGAN.

30 TO 40 PER CENT.

saved by purchasing the Sterling Organ, which for beauty in design, purity, power and sweetness of tone, has few or no equals. It is unrivalled for varied and beautiful musical effects, prompt response to the touch, and ease and elasticity of action.

They are acknowledged by all musicians who have examined them, to be far in advance of any other. Call and examine prices before purchasing elsewhere, as I will not be undersold, and can afford to make large reductions in prices to buyers.

This instrument is warranted for five years. Call or address
MISS ANNIE M. SKEES,
Music Teacher,
No. 419, Moore Street,
June18,'73tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

SPOKES, RIMS, PLOW & HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON.
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Cor. Leopard and Otter Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Send for Price List.

July16,1873-1y.

WANTED. BOOK AGENTS FOR

UNDERGROUND
or,
LIFE BELOW THE SURFACE,
BY THOS. W. KNOX.

942 Pages Octavo. 130 Fine Engravings.

Relates Incidents and Accidents beyond the Light of Day; Startling Adventures in all parts of the World; Mines and Mode of Working them; Caverns and their Mysteries; Down in the Depths of the Sea; Nights in Opium Dens; Life in Prison; Stories of Exiles; Journeys through Sewers and Catacombs; Accidents in Mines; Underworld of the Great Cities, etc., etc. For circulars and terms to agents, address the publishers.

J. B. BURR & CO.
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.

Agents wanted for

BULLS AND BEARS
OF NEW YORK.
By MATHER HALE SMITH.

Nearly 600 Octavo Pages, Profusely Illustrated.

If you wish to know how Fortunes are Made and Lost; how Shrewd Men are Ruined; how Panics are Created; how Stocks are Bought and Sold, Read this Book. It relates the biographies of the great leading speculators of New York, with a history of Wall Street and its operators during the past 200 years. For circulars and terms, address the publishers.

We send an elegant Chromo, mounted and ready for framing, free to every agent.

J. B. BURR & HYDE,
Hartford, Conn., or Chicago, Ill.
Jan.1,'73.-1y.

Pianos.

PATENT

ARION

PIANO

COMBINES MANNER'S FOUR

SIMPLIFYING PATENTS,

THE MOST VALUABLE PATENTS EVER USED IN PIANO-FORTES.

PATENT ARION.

REVERSED

WOODEN

AGRAFFE.

THE

COMPOUND

REST

PLANK.

THE

FULL

IRON

FRAME.

AND THE

SUSTAINING

IRON

BAR.

A FEW REASONS

WHY THE

ARION PIANO

IS SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS:

The ARION PIANO-FORTE has greater power than any other Piano-Forte manufactured.

It will Stand in Tune Longer,

and in its mechanical construction it is more perfect, and, therefore, more durable, than any instrument constructed in the usual modern style.

The arrangement of the Agraffe, the manner of stringing, the peculiar form and arrangement of the Iron Frame

SUPERCEDES ALL OTHERS

The use of a bar (which is a part of the Iron Frame on a line with the heavy steel stringing), gives

GREAT STRENGTH

where most needed, and in this respect all other pianoes fail.

The construction of the WREST PLANK, into which the tuning Pins are inserted, is such that it is impossible for the pins to ooone loosened, or the Wrest Plank itself to split, as is too often the case in other Piano-Fortes.

The Extraordinary Evenness

throughout the scale, the excellent Singing Quality, the

LENGTH AND PURITY OF VIBRATION,

all go to prove what we claim, viz: that the

ARION PIANO-FORTE

Is the Best Instrument Manufactured.

ALSO

ESTEYS COTTAGE ORGANS,

WITH THE

VOX JUBILANT

AND

VOX HUMANA.

THE NE PLUS ULTRA OF

REED ORGANS,

universally acknowledged to be the BEST Organ made for Sunday Schools, Churches, Parlors and Lodges.

Having more power, with a sweeter tone, than any other Organ in the market notwithstanding the representations of agents interested in the sale of other Organs, *we do fully warrant every Organ for the period of five years, (at our own expense.)* We have no agent in Huntingdon at present, therefore all who may want one of the best Organs extant may receive, by corresponding with us, a price and descriptive list from which a selection may be made, to which we will give our personal attention, and guarantee satisfaction.

Send your orders to
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. 7th Street,
no15 Philadelphia, Pa.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Summer Arrangement.

On and after Sunday, August 14, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Up Trains. Accom.	Mail	Stations.	Down Trains. Accom.	Mail
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 6 15	LE 7 45	Huntingdon	AR 6 50	AR 9 20
6 29	7 59	Long Siding	6 45	9 15
6 35	8 00	McConnellstown	6 35	9 05
6 40	8 05	Pleasant Grove	6 29	8 58
6 51	8 50	Sarklesburg	6 15	8 45
7 01	8 20	Coffee Run	6 05	8 35
7 08	8 35	Rough and Ready	5 58	8 28
7 15	8 41	Cove	5 49	8 20
7 18	8 50	Fishers Summit	5 46	8 17
7 35	8 53	Saxton	5 29	8 00
7 50	9 10	Riddlesburg	5 15	7 45
7 55	9 25	Hopewell	5 10	7 38
8 10	9 32	Pipers Run	4 58	7 26
8 15	9 45	Brallier's Siding	4 50	7 20
8 21	9 50	Tatesville	4 43	7 12
8 29	9 57	B Run Siding	4 38	7 09
8 32	10 01	Everett	4 32	7 05
8 40	10 15	Mount Dallas	4 25	6 55
9 00	11 35	BEDFORD	4 05	6 35
		SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.		
LE 9 20	LE 7 40	Saxton	5 25	AR 7 55
9 35	7 55	Coalmont	5 10	7 40
9 40	10 00	Crawford	5 05	7 35
9 50	8 10	Dudley	4 55	7 25
AR 10 10		Broad Top City	4 35	

C. F. GAGE, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTWARD. Mail	Cincinnati Express	Mixed Train Passenger	Stations.	EASTWARD. Harrisburg Accom.	Mail	Philadelphia Express
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
5 07	2 58	11 33	10 41	N. Hamilton	10 02	4 54	11 59
5 14	3 05	11 40	10 55	Mt. Union	9 55	4 46	11 53
5 22	3 09	11 48	11 10	Mapleton	9 47	4 38	11 47
5 31	3 15	11 56	11 26	Mill Creek	9 41	4 26	L. 40
5 45	3 25	12 10	11 59	HUNTINGDON	9 20	4 15	11 29
6 03	3 40	12 21	12 20	Petersburg	9 10	4 00	11 16
6 12	3 48	12 42	12 32	Barree	9 09	3 51	11 09
6 19	3 54	12 50	12 40	Spruce Creek	9 03	3 45	11 04
6 33	4 05	1 07	1 00	Birmingham	8 50	3 31	10 54
6 40	4 12	1 14	1 08	Tyrone	8 40	3 23	10 49
6 54	4 20	1 28	1 22	Tipton	8 30	3 13	10 42
7 00	4 25	1 33	1 30	Fostoria	8 25	3 07	10 37
7 05	4 28	1 38	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 22	3 03	10 34
7 25	4 56	2 00	2 00	Altoona	8 05	2 45	10 20
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 59 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 20 P. M.

The Pittsburg Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2.40 a m. and arrives in Altoona at 4.00 a m.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 27 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 8 55 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 5 29 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 6 24 A. M.

The Pacific Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 8.41, a m, and arrives at Harrisburg 11.40 a m.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 35 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 5 40 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 45 P. M.

The Philadelphia Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 11.29 p m, and arrives at Harrisburg at 2.55 a m.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
BEDFORD DIVISION.

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
2.00 p. m. State Line Accommodation.
4.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz:

From Huntingdon, at 10.35 a. m. and 9.00 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 11.15 a. m. and 4.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at.....4.05 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873. Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

Northward.	No. 1. A. M.	No. 2. P. M.	Southward.	No. 2. P. M.	No. 4. P. M.
Orbisonia LE	8 30	3 20	Mt. Union LE	11 50	5 30
Shirley	8 55	3 45	Aughwick Mill	12 15	5 55
Aughwick Mill	9 10	4 00	Shirley	12 30	6 10
Mt. Union AR	9 35	4 25	Orbisonia AR	12 55	6 35

A. W. SIMS, Supt.

READING RAIL ROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.
MONDAY, AUGUST 4TH, 1873

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 5.30, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.35, 3.50 and 9.15 p. m. respectively.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 a. m. 12.50 and 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 9.16 a. m., and 3.30 p. m.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 5.30 and 8 10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 2.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 7.30, 10.35 a. m., and 4.00 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.50 2.10, 4.35 and 8.55 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting at Reading with train on East Penna. Railroad, returning leaves Pottsville at 4.35 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 6.00, 8.05 and 9.10 a. m. and 2.30 p. m. Hamden at 10.00 a. m., Hamelin at 6.00 and 11.02 a. m., Ashland at 7.18 a. m. and 12.20 p. m., Mahanoy City at 7.53 a. m. and 12.54 p. m., Tamaqua 5.15 8.35 a. m. and 2.15 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.05 a. m. for Harrisburg, and 12.05 p. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Pottsville Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 6.00 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.10 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 5.15 p. m., passes Reading at 7.40 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.45 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia (Ninth and Green,) at 4.30 p. m

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.30 a. m. and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.; returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.30 p. m., and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.20 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 a. m. 2.55 and 6.30 p. m. returning, leave Green Lane at 6.00 and 7.40 a. m., 12.35 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad Trains leave Phoenixville at 9.05 a. m., 3.58 and 5.50 p. m.; returning leave Byers at 6.30 a. m., 12.40 and 4.20 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.05, 6.20 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 5.50, and 11.25 a. m. and 5.00 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m. 2.40 and 5.35 p. m., returning leave Downingtown at 7.00 a. m., 12.30 and 5.40 p. m., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.30 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., 2.35 p. m. leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 5.30 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 4.35 8.55 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.40 a. m. and 10.15 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 7.30 a. m. for New York, at 7.40 a. m. for Allentown and at 9.40 a. m. and 4.10 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN,
doc 2,72.] General Superintendent.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and Direct Route to Washington, Baltimore, Elmira, Erie, Buffalo, Rochester and Niagara Falls.

Five trains daily to and from Washington and Baltimore and Four trains daily to and from the North and West Branch Susquehanna, and two trains daily to and from Northern and Western Pennsylvania and New York.

On and after MONDAY, July 21st, 1873, trains on the Northern Central Railway will run as follows:

	NORTHWARD.	
MAIL	leaves Baltimore	8.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	1.30 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	6.45 p. m.
	arrives at Elmira	10.30 p. m.
CINCIN'A EX.	leaves Baltimore	8.10 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	12.05 a. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Baltimore	1.20 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	4.45 p. m.
	arrives at Williamsport	8.30 p. m.
NORTHERN EXPRESS	leaves Baltimore	12.01 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
NIAGARA EX.	leaves Baltimore	7.40 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	10.40 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	2.10 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	5.00 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	7.40 p. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Harrisburg	4.15 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	6.30 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	8.50 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	12.10 p. m.
	arrives at Canandaigua	3.40 p. m.
	SOUTHWARD.	
MAIL	leaves Elmira	5.45 a. m.
	leaves Williamsport	9.30 a. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	2.10 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.55 p. m.
FAST LINE	leaves Harrisburg	3.40 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	6.45 a. m.
ERIE EX.	leaves Williamsport	7.55 a. m.
	leaves Sunbury	9.40 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	11.30 a. m.
ERIE MAIL	leaves Canandaigua	4.25 p. m.
	leaves Elmira	8.05 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	11.45 p. m.
	leaves Sunbury	1.30 a. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	3.30 a. m.
PACIFIC EX.	leaves Harrisburg	11.50 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	3 60 p m.
NIAGARA EX	leaves Canandaigua	11.30 a. m.
	leaves Elmira	1.50 p. m.
	leaves Williamsport	5.15 p. m.
	arrives at Harrisburg	8.25 p. m.
	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 p. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.15 a. m.
SOUTHERN EX	leaves Harrisburg	8.35 a. m.
	arrives at Baltimore	12.30 p. m.

Mail train north and south, Fast Line north, Pacific Express south, Erie Express south, Southern Express south, Niagara Express north daily, except Sunday.

Erie Mail north to Williamsport, Cincinnati Express north, Fast Line south, Northern Express north, and Niagara Express south, from Williamsport, leave daily.

Southern Express south from Canandaigna daily except Sunday; connects at Williamsport with Erie Mail south and arrives at Harrisburg daily, except Monday—connecting at Harrisburg with Fast Line south for Baltimore.

Niagara Express south connects at Harrisburg with Mail east for Philadelphia.

Erie Express south connects at Harrisburg with Pacific Express south for Baltimore.

Erie Mail north connects at Williamsport daily, except Sundays, for Elmira, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Suspension Bridge.

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